G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURS
THE R. C. C. The Law Power for the presentation of the presen

to acquire the country of Texas, their price will rise." At his death, after seven months, it appeared that he had not been a fortnight in the State Department before he had reopened the question of the adoption of Texas into the Union. He pretended to have learned, through a letter from a Marylander in London, that the British Government had entered into an agreement with an emissary from Texas for the abo lition of Slavery (which had been re-established since the revolution) in that country. It is of little consequence, as to the main issue, to say that the letter, when afterwards called for much more, to add that Lord Aberdeen denied, in the most express terms, that the British Government had been a party to any transac tion of the kind. It served Mr. Upshur as

by the Senate, was not to be found; nor is it of pretext for writing (August 8th) to the American Chargé in Texas, that "the establishment in the very midst of our slaveholding States, of an independent Government forbidding the ex stence of Slavery, and by a people born, for the most part, among us, reared in our habits, and speaking our language, could not fail to roduce the most unhappy effects upon both parties. If Texas were in that condition, her territory would afford a ready refuge for the fagitive slaves of Louisiana and Arkansas, and would hold out to them an encouragement to run away." "It is not to be supposed that a eople conscious of the power to protect themelves would long submit to such a state of hings. They would assume the right to reclaim their slaves by force, and for that puroose would invade the Territory of Texas." The occasion for this menacing language was that in the six years since their reluctant re pulse by Mr. Van Buren's Government, many of the people of Texas had altered their minds respecting the desirableness of absorption into the American Union. The inactivity of Mexico had encouraged them to think that they could take care of themselves. German and other recent emigrants were indisposed to receive the yoke of the Slave Power, which they ceive the yoke of the Slave Power, which they rightly judged that annexation would fasten upon them, while it made them the instruments of more securely fastening it upon others; and many of the active spirits, who had looked to promotion, thought the prospect of it most promising in an independent State. Under these circumstances, the measure moved on too slowly for Mr. Upshur's impatient wishes, till he was fain to write January 16, 1844) to his representative in Texas, for the instruction of the Government of that country—"The first measure of the new emigrants, as soon as they shall have sufficient strength, will be to destroy that great domestic institution upon which so much of the prosperity of our country depends." * * "If Texas should not be attached to the United States, she cannot maintain that institution ten years, and probably not half that time. You will readily perceive that with such causes as those at work, a long continuance of peace between the course.

long continuance of peace between that country and the United States is absolutely impos ble. War is inevitable."

Under such appliances, Texas, in this stage of the business, more sinned against than sining, concluded a treaty for her admission in the American Union. British Minister, (April 27th), that "it was ade necessary, in order to preserve domestic stitutions placed under the guaranty of the spective Constitutions of the two countries exceeded, and deemed essential to their safety d prosperity;" and with that effrontery of schood, of which he was by no means incable in public transactions, he informed the experiment of the United States, in self-defence, in consequence of epolicy adopted by Great Britain in reference to the abolition of Slavery in Texas."

outer people in the free States, at first aghast at the iniquity, fell to imploring their Representatives not to carry it out, though they found some of their companions and their leaders falling away from their side, when Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, presently advanced to the head of the Treasury, made proclamation that "upon the refusal of reannexation, now and in all time to come, the tariff, as a practical measure, falls wholly and forever, and we shall thereafter be compelled to resort to direct taxes to support the Government."

But the Oligarchy was confident through recent almost unlooked-for success, and the opposition was helpless through distraction, discouragement, and treachery. A resolution, inviting Texas to present a State Constitution, with a view to being received into the American Union, after being debated in the House of Representatives three or four weeks, was carried, January 26, 1845, by s vote of 120 to 95 The Senate in due time concurred, though not until a protracted opposition in that branch had revived strong hope of the defeat of the imjuity. What remained was "garded as mere form. The Twenty-ninth Gongress came together, December 1, 1845. Nine days after, immediately on the appointment of the committees that portion of the President's Message, which related to Texas was referred in the House to the Committee on the Territories, which the Speaker had faken care to constitute in a manner suitable to the business in hand. The committee was not long in deliberating. The next day it reported a resolution "that the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby delared to be one, of the United States of American and the province of the day for the fifth day for the family had the committee was not long in deliberating in the committee was not long in deliberating that the committee was not long in delib

A DEEAM. A dream! amid our joys and sorrows real,

I had a dream last night: I had been thinking And writing of a friend who now is dead, When, from the cup of bitter sorrow drinking, I pressed my pillow with an aching head.

Aye, and an aching heart; but soothing slumber Stole o'er my senses, and at last I slept, When angels hovered round me without number, And one among them asked me why I wept.

As low he spoke, and kind, though gently chiding He clasped around my neck a golden chair Then, with a look so tenderly confiding, He left me to my own sad thoughts again. Low bowed my head in sorrow for his going,

chain of golden hearts, in links unbroken-

Cense, then, my weary heart, thy vain repining,

Conscience may say, "its well, thou coulds.

New Brighton, Pa.

TRADE OF THE LAKES.—The trade of akes is enormous. At the single port of leveland, the result for the past year, as combiled by the *Herald*, was as follows:

Received by lake

Do. railroads

Do. canal

Forwarded by lake

Do. railroads

Do. canal 94,066,230 16,000,000 77,121,622 84,691,861 10,000,000 363,438,051

The Herald remarks: "The increase of trad

"Mother! Mother! Why do you say that to me?" exclaimed the boy, with a shudder.

"I do not know why—or if I do, I dare not tell you. A heavy weight is on my heart; I cannot shake it off. You are going away soon! I must warn you now; I may not have another chance, or may not feel able to do it. Oh, Valentine, learn self-control, try to keep your temper always under. Ay! seek the grace of God; there is such a thing, though your poor mother has not got it, and only wishes she had. Seek it, Valentine—it is your best safety; in every time of trial and temptation, it is a steadfast support. I know it, though I haven't got it; I know it, because I've seen it in many others."

thers."
Valentine was looking at her with the more intent expression of countenance.

"Anger is a short madness, is it not, mother? Anger is a short manness, is it not mother? So it was with me, at least, when I was a boy; and how those phrensies of passion, into which I would be thrown, used to terrify me when I came to my senses! I used to be haunted with a fear that, in some such mad and blind fury, I

might "——
"Hush! Oh, hush! Pray to God!" exclaimed Phiedra, turning pale.
"Well, but of late years I have been able to control myself, and have also suffered less prov-

control myself, and have also suffered less provocation."

"Ah, yes; less provocation."

"Well, mother, I will promise you, faithfully, at least, to exercise habitual self-control. And as for your other subject of anxiety, be at rest. Oswald Waring has his fits of generosity, in which even his sensual love of his own comforts is forgotten. And I shall take advantage of one of those moods to procure our manumission—not that I am sure I shall leave him, even after that is obtained."

All that is necessary to record of their conversation ended here. In a few minutes after, Phodra left the ghamber to attend to her domestic affairs.

hurried the completion of all the business to which his personal attention was indispensable; and then, attended by Valentine, he set out for his European travels, leaving the farther set-tlement of his estate in the hands of Mr. Petti-

CHAPTER III. Oh! that men should put an enemy in Their mouths to steal away their brains; that we Should, with joy, pleasance, revel, and applause, Transform ourselves into beasts! Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine, If thou hast no name to be known by, Let us call thee Devil! Skakspesi

After an absence of fifteen months, Oswald Waring and his inseparable companion, Valentine, returned home.

Not in all respects was the master or the man improved by travel, as circumstances soon

seen from three races so different as the action, the Negro, and the Saxon, and reconcile him to the position in which this boy was placed?

Mr. Waring, soon after his return home, began to lead a wild, reckless, extravagant life. He kept bachelor's hall at Red Hill, in extravagant style.

Frequent bachelor dinners, suppers, and wine parties, with cards, billiards, dice, &c., converted the quiet old country house into a scene of wild midnight orgies, with drinking, song-singing, and gambling, that threatened soon to leave the young spendthrift without a house to revel in, or a dollar to revel on.

And almost every day, when there was not a party at the house, Valentine would have to drive his master in the buggy to the town. Upon such occasions, the master would go to some favorite restaurant or billiard saloon, or perhaps to some wine or card party, to which he had been invited, while the man would take the buggy to the livery stable, and lounge about town until the small hours of the morning, when he would rouse the sleepy groom at the stables, get his buggy and horse, and take his master home. Sometimes Mr. Waring would be slightly elevated by the wine he had drank, but never to the degree of intoxication.

At first, and for a long while, Valentine resisted the temptations of the life into which he was led; but, in the course of time, those list less hours of waiting in town wore away his good habits; and it at last happened that, while the master was gambling and drinking in some splendid saloon, the man would be imitating him in some humbler scene of dissipation. And when he would have to drive Ar. Waring home, it not unfrequently happened that both were under the influence of wine.

tion. And when he would have to drive Mr.
Waring home, it not unfrequently happened that both were under the influence of wine.

To poor Phædra, who happily had some time since found that grace of God that she had so long and humbly and earnestly desired, this conduct in her young master and her son gave the greatest distress and anxiety. With Valentine she often and earnestly expostulated; and the impressible boy, for boy he continued to be to the day of his death, would promise, with tears in his eyes, to amend. Even with Oswald Waring, using the privilege of the old nurse, she ventured to reason, faithfully, fearlessly, sorrowfully.

But, in his thoughtless, good-humored way, he laughed in her face, called her a well-meaning old woman, but advised her to attend to her own concerns.

But, in Mit Oncyclebus, good-named with the older gentleman, where he found are opportunity to deep in an activate many health in at to bad't jet my straight the old gentleman, where he found are opportunity to deep in an activate many health in at to bad't jet my straight the old gentleman, where he found are opportunity of the control of the straight of the control of the cont

**What he had done by, that I regard with the first that the standard of the s

"France and an autocompose."

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"It was not an autocompose."

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en by Hon. O. A. Lewis. It was afterwards organized, by the appointment of Urial Atwood, President; R. W. Benton, Secretary; as permanent officers for the campaign. Among others, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the Slavery question paramount to all others, and are willing to ignore all other questions for the present, and unite in a party for Freedom.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the Hon. J. J. Psarce, our Representative in Congress, in voting for Mr. Banks for Speaker.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as treats of the aubject of Slavery is a gross slander and insult upon the free States,

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461 R THE IN-D., Editor of the

Dr. MEAD, Cin-EVIEWS, for May, 1855,

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hiladelphia. ew Writers!!!

l Dealers,

WYRTLE, et Reports

DD, Publisher.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856. TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

The speech of Mr. Wilson, elsewhere noted was the important feature in the proceedings of

In the House, a debate arose on a resolution reported by Mr. Hickman, from the Committee n Elections, to empower that Committee send to Kansas for persons and papers, to be used as testimony in the contest of Mr. Reeder for the seat now occupied by Mr. Whitfield.

CORRECTION

Two important errors occur in Mr. Wilson's speech. In the 20th line of the 4th paragraph. coupled with significant deeds," should read "insignificant deeds." In the fourth colum 18th line from the bottom, "it was viewed by the people," should read, "received by the peo ple." See fourth page.

ADVANCE PAYMENT. PHILADELPHIA, 1st mo. 25, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era: Inssmuch as you stopped my paper without request, I had intended to leave it, not knowing why a publisher should be an exception to all other operations, of making payment in advance, believing that even with yourself you do

not pay until labor is completed.

Yes—a newspaper publisher ought to be exception. Say that the Era has twenty-five thousand subscribers. They are scattered through all the States and Territories of the Union. Suppose it were published on the credit system-there would be forty or fifty thousand dollars due in small sums of \$2, or \$1.50, from twenty-five thousand debtors. rauging from Maine to Florida, from New York to California. Meantime, the cost of printing this large edition—type-setting, press work, paper, clerk hire, rent, fuel, lights, office expenses wust be paid weekly, all in advance of the payments to be made by subscribers and when the time comes to collect the infini tesimal sums due from them, it is out of the question to dream of employing collectors, and at least one half the debt will remain unpaid. This we know. We tried the credit system twelve years, and were always in debt. We have tried the advance system nine years, and will never abandon it. We would rather print 5,000 copies for advance payment, than 15,000

copies for credit. We cannot know personally twenty-five thousand subscribers. We may know that the friend who wrote the foregoing is honest and punctual, but his neighbor may be dishonest or unpunctual. A subscriber at the end o the year may be in debt, or sick, or away from home, or engrossed in business, or shut up in a snow bank, or dead, or careless.

Suppose one half fail in punctuality, editor is seriously embarrassed, or ruined: he must bear the whole loss. But should he prove dishonest, or unable to continue his paper, no body is ruined, nobody embarrassed—the aggregate loss is considerable, but it is divided among thousands, each losing not more than

But, the fact is-it is a thing not to be rea soned about. The Era stands upon the system of advance payment, and can never stand or

ELECTION OF PRINTER

The House, last week, after a somewhat procrat,) Printer. The Know Nothings were etermined that Mr. Follett should not be cho sen, and the Republicans then concluded that the struggle might as well be closed, and so they suffered Mr. Wendell, who has been

Public Printer, to be elected. We hope hereafter that this matter may be better disposed of. The profits of this printing business, which are very large, will, we suppose go in part to fatten the Union, whose editor i also Printer to the Senate. The printing of both Houses, as we have often insisted, ought to be separated from the newspapers. Let a Gov ernment printing office be established, which shall do the legitimate printing of the Govern ment, and nothing else. It will cost no more than the present system—probably not so much—and the corrupt relation between Government and the newspaper press will be bro-ken up. We shall not then see partisan journals growing insolent on the spoils, and used by the majority in Congress to calumniate and browbeat the minority.

KANSAS AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.

Last Monday, copies of letters and docume relating to the recent disturbances in Kansas, transmitted by the President, were laid before the Senate, and gave rise to an animated debate Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, with a self-sufficientair, spoke of the conduct of the Executive as i it would commend itself to the judgment of every sensible person, and admonished his oppo nents hereafter to inform themselves concern ing a subject, before they attempted to discuss

He was answered by General Wilson, wit great spirit and severity, in a speech on Kansas affairs, which was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. The subject was resumed the following day, when General Wilson proceeded to deliver one of the most scathing rebukes ever administered to an Executive, or to a majorit party in the Senate, within the Senate Chamber. He described, with some minuteness, the long series of outrages that had been commit ted with impunity upon the friends of Freedo in Kansas, by a portion of the Pro-Slavery people of Missouri, and the officials sent to Territory by the General Government. He demonstrated that the Administration, and its Pro Slavery sympathizers, were themselves vio-lating every essential ingredient of the squatter sovereignty principle, and stultifying all their declarations, in the act of stifling the untrammelled exercise of organizing power by a majority of the resident population in Kansas He denounced as false and deceptive the docu ments transmitted to Congress by the Executive, and which it had been proposed to prin tive, and which it had been proposed to print and distribute through the Republic in vast numbers. He showed that, although the ma. rauders from Missouri were in every instance randers from Missouri were in every instance the aggressors, and although the denunciations in the President's Proclamation, and in the Secretary of War's instructions to Col. Sumner, seemed to be levelled, in part, toward such iners; yet, that no author to Col. Sumner to bring his forces into action excepting in the case of insurrection and the people of Kansas.

In reviewing the great invasion, when it wa lesigned to attack Lawrence, and when Gov ernor Shannon approached that town at the head of some four or five hundred Pro-Slavery men of Kansas, and about lifteen hun ians, General Wilson stated some ver plain facts, to prove the total unworthiness and unfitness of Governor Shangon for the re-appossibility intrusted to him, The Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Toucce,

The Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Toucey Kansas, the Attorney General, whose energies are given to crush the spirit of Freedom he can professed to cherish, and the President o the United States, in whose gardens the fruit of the tree of knowledge would have been se cure upon its branches, were severally subjected

to critical review, and the latter two refuted by STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE heir earlier and more candid declar At the conclusion of this speech, Senator Jones, of Tennessee, arose, and gave notice of his purpose of replying to it on Monday next, until which time the further consideration of

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

the subject was postponed.

published at Lawrence, Kansas, says that preparations are going on in Missouri, along the border, for another invasion, military compa-nies being organized and stores collected. Generals Robinson and Lane have adopted orecautionary measures at Lawrence, organize regiment, and repaired the fortificati peka also being menaced, is preparing for de fence. The Herald of Freedom says:

"The friends of Freedom in the East may be prepared at any time to hear of the blow bein struck. When the war shall be opened again Kansas, it will be under different auspic nan on former occasions; it will be a strugg n earnest; and we appeal to our friends in the to march at a moment's notice to our rescue.

They may rest assured that the people of Kansas will stand upon the right, and that they will die before they will surrender."

Agents, commissioned by the People of Kan las, are already in the States, addressing public meetings. At Indianapolis, a few days ago, Judge Conway, formerly of Maryland, and Samsel C. Smith, addressed a crowded audience The deepest sympathy was shown in the Free state movement, and preliminary measures without respect to party, were taken, to give his a practical form.

The Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, or, rather, Missouri, is not less active. At a meeting late y held at Leavenworth, agents were appointed o visit the Southern States. The Proclamation of the President can have

to effect in arresting emigration into the Teritory. So soon as the weather shall permit, ands of emigrants will pour into Kansas, and what authority will dare arrest them? The Squatter Sovereign says:

"General Atchison, with a company of two hundred of his neighbors, have made arrangements to move to this Territory early in the spring. He will looate in the neighborhood of Atchison, where himself and friends will meet with a cordial welcome from the squatters this section of the Territory. It is the inte tion of General Atchison to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will bring with him a number of slaves. Many of his companions, who will accompany him, are capitalists and large slaveholders, and their settlement in this etion of the Territory is a consummation devoutly wished for."

He and all his company will go armed-but will they be met and turned back by officers of United States, with the military at their heels? Hundreds of armed emigrants, too, will go in from the free States-and who will arrest their march? The Proclamation of the President, so far as it is intended to check such movements, will prove a dead letter. Neither the Governor nor the United States officers can act, so long as the emigrants shall abstair from violence. We all know that no aggressive movement is intended by the Free State emi grants—that they are not men of violence that their purpose is honest and praiseworthythat they will not resort to force, unless compelled to do so in self-defence. If Atchison and his followers adopt the same policy, there will be no conflict, no call for the interposition of the Federal Power. But who believes, after the repeated outrages they have committed, that they intend anything less than an armed its affairs?

Governor Shannon is now on his way rect" to the Territory, having left this place on the 16th. He will establish himself at Lecompton, and thus be enabled to see the beexperience has no doubt taught him to look before he leaps; to ascertain where the blame armed intruders; to avoid invoking the citizens Kansas, and then upon the arm of the Federal Power. Should the military companies now Kansas, and attempt a repetition of the outrages which have already imperilled the best interests of the Territory, he cannot enroll them as his militia, and carry fire and sword against the people of Kansas, who shall be acting in self-defence. Should he do so, civil war would seit-defence. Should he do so, over war would be inevitable, and no one could expect that it would be confined to the plains of Kansas. Let him use the power with which he is invested, promptly, to prevent aggression and violence, and there will be no danger; for the violence, and there will be no danger; for the people of Kansas are neither aggressive nor violent, but stand simply on the defensive. Defend themselves, however, they will, and they ought, all the Proclamations in the world to the contrary notwithstanding. The right of self-defence no American citizen will surrender to

REPUBLICANISM IN BALTIMORE. MR. BLAIR APPOINTED DELEGATE TO THE

To the Editor of the National Era

To the Editor of the National Era:

At a meeting of citizens of Baltimore, held on the 8th of February, 1856, Francis S. Corkrau in the chair, and T. D. Anderson, Secretary, the following resolutions were with great unanimity adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States, but that outside of State jurisdiction the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure life, liberty, and happiness, to all men; and, therefore,

Resolved, That there should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the very nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime; in any of the Territories

of the United States.

Resolved, That the people are the rightfu irect vote of the people.

Resolved, That Francis P. Blair, Esq.,

equested to represent this meeting at the Con-ention of Republicans, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 22d inst. At an adjourned meeting of the above citizens, with others, the following letter of acceptance, under the 3d resolution, was received and read, and directed to be published, with the above proceedings, in the National Era.

Silver Spring, Md., Feb. 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I am very gratefully impressed y the honor you have done me, in appointing ark of confidence at your hands; but, as it is been conferred with such generous trust on ur part, I hope to discharge the duty imposed it faithfully, and in the spirit of your resolu-

To Messrs. Francis S. Corkran, Pre

ent organization. The cance enceforth will be onward.

the slave code in operation here, is the old slave code of Maryland, without amendment,

The Washington Union is foolish enough The task of constituting the Standing Com-tees of the House is one of the most im-tant and delicate duties imposed on the The task of constituting the Standing Comortant and delicate duties imposed on the speaker. While he is expected to place those expect him to betray those who elected him having relation to particular interests under and put the sceptre in the hands of those who the control of the Party that elected him, he is for nine weeks had labored to defeat him, and The Herald of Freedom, of the 26th ultimo, their views fairly and fully represented. Great tact, too, is required in dealing with personal claims, sectional jealousies, and local interests. So embarrassing are these circumstances, that, cries the Union. Well, that is all owing to the

as if by general consent, a Speaker is usually exempted from severe criticism in the discharge of this part of his duties. He may err, but a Southern man gave any support to the Re where there is evidence of a sincere purpose to act fairly and honorably, his errors are over-

Comparing the Standing Committees of the Senate is, to sanction the programme. An inelection by the Senate is only a ratification. They are just as much appointments, as if important difference: a caucus is irresponsible; it may do mean things, mischievous things, and yet brave public opinion—for it is secret, soulless, many-headed-no one man can be held ber, or of public opinion. Were the Speaker of the House, in his construction of Commit tees, so indecently sectional, illiberal, and unjust, as the Senate caucus always is, he could not look the House in the face, or command enough of its respect to make his position, as a Presiding Officer, tolerable. His reputation for justice and sagacity, his social comfort, his hold on the good will of the members-the strongest support of his authority-all being at stake, these considerations, apart from any inherent rectitude of purpose, will be apt to exclude sectionalism, favoritism, and the play of personal antipathies. In secret caucus, on

the other hand, no individual being responsi-

ble, the most ignoble considerations may pre-

vail, and conclusions be arrived at, such as no

nonorable man would be willing to be openly accountable for.

When Mr. Cobb was Speaker of the House and afterwards, under Mr. Boyd, while the Committees were so organized as to secure to the Oligarchy and its Northern allies the as cendency on political questions, the Anti-Sla very minority was treated with some respect Prominent places were given to its ablest Rep esentatives, and even Mr. Giddings, obnoxious as his decided course had made him to many, occupied responsible positions on important Committees. But in the Senate, that same Oligarchy, acting through a secret, irresponsible caucus, has constantly labored, not only to exclude Anti-Slavery men from influence in the Standing Committees, but to fasten upon them a stigma—politically to degrade them. For example, in the Senate there are fourteen Anti-Nebraska members, eight of them representing States which in 1852 gave thirty-one oral votes, and an aggregate popular vote of 313,000; six of them representing in part States which, in 1852, gave eighty-four electoral States which, in 1852, gave eighty-four electoral characterized by research and ability, written votes, and an aggregate popular vote of 1175 000 In other words, these fourteen two-fifths of all the electoral votes, and contain cearly one-half of the aggregate voting popu-

ation of the country. Some of them are men of extraordinary ability and experienced statesmanship. Some of them have been before the ginning of troubles. He carries with him, we Public for a quarter of a century, have occupresume, orders authorizing him to call upon the United States military, if necessary. It is members of the Senate. These gentlemen evident that the power of peace or war is, to a are not only excluded from any control of the great extent, lodged in his hands. His late Committees that may be styled political—a policy for which we do not blame the ruling Party-but they are excluded from any places lies, before attempting to inflict punishment; upon them at all; the attempt is made to de to distinguish between actual emigrants and grade them. Not one of them is placed or the Committee on Foreign Affairs, not one or of one community to regulate the affairs of the Committee on Finance, not one on the another; to rely first upon the real militia of Committee on Military Affairs, not one on the Committee on Naval Affairs, but one on the Committee on Public Lands, not one on the in training in Missouri make a descent on Committee on Indian Affairs, not one on the Committee on the Judiciary, not one on the Committee on the District of Columbia, but one on the Committee on Territories, not one on the Library Committee! Collamer, former Postmaster General, is at the tail end of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads!

> stowed among Committees of little influence and much drudgery! Behold the results of caucus appointment of Senatorial subservience to caucus manage nent, shaped by Oligarchical Despotism ! Now look at the Committees of the House organized by one man—a Republican Speaker.
> The important political Committees are placed

Seward, Sumner, Fessenden, Hale, and Wilson

men of mark and Senatorial experience, are

inder the control, as they ought to be, of the Republican members, the general proportion being five Republicans, four Anti-Republicans But the minorities are fairly and handsome recognised. Their ablest leaders are not ig--according to Senate caucus usagebut placed in prominent positions, where they may fully represent and advocate the views those who sympathize with them. Cobb, Jones. Letcher, Stephens, Orr, Clingman, Humphrey Marshall, Houston, Phelps, Richardson, and Fuller, are not packed away with the lumbe of "Invalid Pensions," and "Unfinished Business," but figure on the Committees on Elections, Ways and Means, Judiciary, Indian Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Quitman, of Missis-

sppi, is made head of Military Affairs. This is Republican justice and liberality, exercised by a Republican Speaker of the House Compare his conduct with the meanly pro scriptive action of the Senate caucus, and say which is the more chivalrous, the Republican party or the Oligarchy; which is the bette mode of appointing Standing Committees through a secret caucus, or a responsible Pro

HOW SLAVERY EXISTS IN THE DISTRICT. SIR: I wish you would tell us some of the laws regulating Slavery in the District. Some say that Slavery in the District is not national, but local; some, that Congress cannot abolish it there; and some, that Congress ought not, without the consent of the owners. For my part, I think that it is national in the District, made so by act Congress, and that Congress ought

Slavery existed in the District of Columbia fore the cession by Virginia and Maryland of he ten miles square constituting said District. The code recognising and regulating it was en acted by those States. At the time of the ces sion, Congress passed an act, re-enacting that slave code, so that the Slavery that now exists here, being recognised and regulated by the Federal Legislature, is national, and the People of the United States are responsible for it. Some years ago, the part of the District ceded y Virginia, was retro-ceded; all that remains s the part that was ceded by Maryland, so that

humiliate the Republican Party? A sensible

shrewd paper is the Union.

Not a Southern man, except General Quit man, is at the head of an important Committee bigoted Sectionalism of the Slavehold a Southern vote was given for Mr. Banks-not publican Party-every Southern man mad open war upon it. Look at the Senate Com nittees. An Administration caucus, controlle by Slaveholders, dictated all the Committees; Senate with those of the House, one is struck and can you find at the head of any one with the peculiar advantages of the mode of ap- them, important or unimportant, an Anti-Adpointment adopted by the latter. In the House the presiding officer appoints them; in the Union is full of bitterness, because Mr. Banks, Senate they are elected, but it is only in name. A caucus of the ruling Party agrees upon ant Committees under the leadership of Anti them, in advance, and all that is left for the Republicans! Mr. Banks has shown a magnanimity, which the Oligarchy never has shown, visible power determines the nominations—the and cannot appreciate. He has appointed two members of the tyrant-class, Southern men, as Chairmen of two important Committees made by the presiding officer. But there is this Military Affairs, and on the Library-and he has assigned other prominent members of that same class conspicuous places on the highest Committees. As we have fully shown in an other column, this is what the Oligarchy in the Senate, whose organ the Union is, has not done. On the contrary, it has meanly sought to degrade the Senators, distinctively opposed to it.

We confess we did not suppose the Union would be indecent and reckless enough to utter a word of complaint against Mr. Banks; but it is vain to look for anything like good sense or

THE UNION AND MR. BANKS.

fair dealing from the organs of the Oligarchy. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

From the National Intelligence To reply intelligibly to the inquiry propose in the following letter to the Editors, by gentleman who fills the distinguished static of a Senator in Congress from the State of a Senator in Congress from the State. lowa, it becomes necessary to present hi

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856. ITS. GALES & SEATON: In the article of Judge Ewing, of Pennsylvania, published in your paper of the 12th instant, I find the fol-

wing extract:
"If the citizens of Maryland or Virginia choose to carry their slaves to Kentucky for sale, Pennsylvania and Ohio have no more right to prohibit their transit through their territory, or to mediate or interfere with them by the way, than they have to prohibit or inter-fere with the transport of imported goods from New York across their territory to other Western States. This seems so plain that it is a matter of astonishment that it should have been forgotten or overlooked, and that an idea should have been adopted that the moment a slave, by the permission of his master, sets his foot upon the soil of a free State, he, by some magic influence overriding the Constitution, becomes free." You introduce the article from which the

bove extract is taken to your readers by the following editorial remarks:

"At the request of a friend, we give place to
the annexed article from the pen of an eminent jurist of Pennsylvania. It is on a subject of which we avoid in general the discussion in this paper, as hardly ever tending to any good. But this article of Judge Ewing's is, besides being

It is not my intention or wish at this time to review the article of Judge Ewing; but per-mit me to say that I read the article with some surprise, and with still greater surprise the edi-torial commendation of it. Having been a subscriber for your paper for over twenty years.

I hope not to be considered obtrusive when I respectfully call your attention to this subject, and desire to be informed, through the medium of your paper, whether your commendation of the article was intended to apply only to its general character, or whether it was intended by the editors of the *Intelligencer* to approve

and endorse the position taken in the above extract, as a "sound constitutional view of the rights and duties of the States?" Very respectfully, A. HARLAN. The National Intelligencer, from which we copy the foregoing, returns a non-committal answer. Had it scanned the particular proposition, whether it concurred in it or not, it would not have thought of endorsing or de-

nouncing the opinion of a learned Judge, &c. "As regards the principle to which our at-As regards the principle to which our attention has been specially invited, and without by doing so intending to 'endorse' it, that this principle is one which has been recently asserted and maintained in Courts of the United States, if not in State Courts. A late instance of such a decision in the United States Court at Philadelphia is familiar to the readers of this

Judge Kane's Court is the one alluded tobut Judge Kane will not be accepted as an authority, in cases involving questions of Slavery and Freedom, anywhere except in latitudes where Slavery is the rule, and Freedom

the exception.

But, our purpose in giving publicity to the correspondence above, is to express our sur-prise that Mr. Harlan, after having read the Intelligencer for twenty years, could entertain doubt as to the meaning of the commends ion bestowed by that paper on Judge Ewing's pinion. The National Intelligencer is in no respect an Anti-Slavery paper, or a neutral one n questions at issue between Freedom and Slavery. Without violence or vituperation, it has always been on the side of the Slavehold ing Oligarchy. Attempts at new aggression by this Party it would decorously oppose, from a profound regard to the quiet and peace of the country, and an apprehension of agitation. But, the aggression once committed, no paper would abor more earnestly to prevent or suppress all

attempts at redress.

For public men, devoted to the interests of Slavery, or its extension, it has always flat tering words—but of statesmen at the North, occupying a prominent position in opposition to their policy, it says as little as possible, and that little is generally barren of praise. The abominable doctrine that Slaveholders may make a highway of free States, for the transportation of human chattels—a doctrine that could have been pronounced by judicial authority in no free State but Pennsylvania, whose deities are coal, iron, and Slavery—is, of course, not at all abhorrent to the Intelligencer. Should it be affirmed by the Supreme Bench, it will accept the decision, we doubt not, as another signal evidence of the sublime independence and purity of the Judiciary.

For ourselves, we regard with detestation ering words but of statesmen at the North,

For ourselves, we regard with detestation Judge Ewing, or any other Judge of a free State, who, in cold blood, assumes, as he does in the opinion quoted above, that human beings, sustaining the relation of Slavery in a slave State, are as much property, and property in the same sense, as cotton, silk, or broadcloth, and that no free State, therefore, has a right to prohibit their transportation through its borders. Such Judges do not deserve to be reasoned with-and the People who elect them, deserve nselves to be goods and chattels in the

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HARTFORD,-Hart-Conn., Feb. 11.—The Republicans are ing a large and enthusiastic meeting here

THE LAND OF LIFE.

I wander ever in a land of dreams,
Where flowers perpetual bloom about my way,
And where faint murmurs of meandering streams
Open and close the glory of each day:—
Cool, spicy airs upon my temples play;
Wild, ravishing songs of birds enchant my ears;
Odors and exhalations, where I stray,
Sweeten and beautify the lapsing years;
And through whatever is what is to be appears.

Some deem this land of dreams the Land of Life—And, moved by high ambitions, build them here Mansions of pride, that all crewbile with strife, And palaces of hope, that disappear Ere well completed; still, through many a year, Vain repetitions of this toil and sweat Go on, until the heart is lone, and sere, And weary, and oppress'd; and even yet Men plod and plant, and reap earth's fever and its fr

And others deem this land the land of wo,—
And fill it with vague shapes, chimeras dire,
Sights, sounds, portents, that hither come and go,
Melting midst ice, and freezing amid fire—
Each feeling its own hate, and either's ire—
Seething and bubbling like a storm-tossed sen—
With waitings ever born, that ne'er expire—
Primeval ills, from which in vain they flee—
libotrors man can taste, or tower or hear or see All horrors man can taste, or touch, or hear, or see

But, ne'ertheless, this is the land of dreams:— Unto the Land of Life through this we go, From out the land of darkness, wherefrom st From out the land of darkness, wherefrom stream
No ray, that thence we might its secret know:
Unto the Land of Life, through this, we go—
Through this, the land of dreams; and dimly here
Perceive, while wandering trustful to and fro, Kings that in full-robed glory there appear, Around the Eternal one, throughout the Eternal Year

THE COST OF IT.

W. D. G.

It is said that the majority of the People o Missouri condemn the outrages on Kansas, committed by Atchison and his followers. This may be true, but where is the evidence of it? What expression of public opinion have we against them? Their Representatives and Senators in Congress excuse or defend all that has been done to force Slavery into Kansas, and what paper, except the Missouri Democrat has great barbaric Empire. The inhospitable clibold remonstance against the outlaws? Until some evidence be furnished that citizens of Missouri, generally, condemn Mr. Atchison, they will be held guilty of aiding and abetting him.

St. Louis, a city of commerce, whose busi ness relations connect it specially with the free States, and which has been the point of arrival and departure for the emigration to Kansas. will be the loser. Free State emigrants will through Iowa, by the way of Burlington, to

nto Kansas, it says, the six per cent, Missonri regarded as a growing one—Slavery was not considered the dominant interest—the impression was that many of the elements that have ministered to the prosperity of the free States. were fast concentrating there, and would gradlave labor. But, the organization of the Slaery-Propaganda within her borders, and the tion of the poor, of all races and colors. pleration of their base conspiracy, by the Peoole generally, have, evidently, impaired the cred-

it of the State. Immediately after the invasion of Kansas, the Post says, Missouri stocks be- ly the entire half of the Russian peasantry," gan to experience a decline, and continued to says Gurowski, "if not wholly enslaved, accordrope, which produced a slight reaction; but are, however, serfs or bondmen, attached to the they now stand only at 86, showing a loss of soil, glebæ adscripti, rather than the person of eleven per cent, since the perpetration of the Kansas outrages.

"If we compare," says the Post, "the condition f these stocks in the market with that of stocks ssued by other States, the discredit into which Missouri has fallen will be still more evident. Yesterday the six per cent. stocks stood thun the market: Ohio, 110; Massachusetts, 109 in the market: Ohio, 110; Massachusetts, 109; New York, 105; Virginia, 95½; Kentucky, 101.

"Between Missouri and Virginia, one might suppose that the credit of Missouri should stand highest. Missouri is the most thriving State, her people are the most enterprising of the two; she is growing rich much faster than her elder sister; her public debt is smaller—it amounts to nineteen millions of dollars, while Virginia owes twenty-six millions. Besides, there is some danger that Virginia may seriously impair her prosperity by foolish laws in restraint of her commerce with the other States of the Union. In spite of all these circumstances, the six per In spite of all these circumstances, the six pe cent. stocks of Missouri bring, at this moment

Let the People of Missouri look to it. and is not vet."

IMPORTANT SUIT BEFORE THE SUPREME

Amidst the political excitement conseque apon the protracted efforts to organize the House of Representatives, little attention seems to have been given to a case which was last week argued before the Supreme Court, in which are involved highly interesting legal and constitu tional principles, touching Slavery and the rights of free colored people. The facts in the case are agreed upon by the parties litigant, and are thus set forth by their counsel:

DRED SCOTT vs. JOHN F. A. SANDFORD. Missouri.

In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negral slave, belonging to Doctor Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. I that year, 1834, said Dr. Emerson took the plaintiff from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the nois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff from said military post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort Snelling, situate on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and situate porth of the letital of 282, 200 north of the latitude of 36° 30' north, and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr. Emerson held the plaintiff in slavery at said Fort Snel-

ling, from said last-mentioned date until the year 1838.

In the year 1835, Harriet, who is named in

named in the third count of the plaintiff's dec-laration, are the fruit of that marriage. Eliza is, about fourteen years old, and was born on board the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the rivline of the State of Missouri, and upon the river Mississippi. Lizzy is about seven years old,
and was born in the State of Missouri, at the
military post called Jefferson Barracks.

In the year 1838, said Dr. Emerson removed
the plaintiff and said Harriet and their said
daughter Eliza, from said Fort Snelling to the
State of Missouri, where they have ever since

At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzy, and imprisoned them,

doing in this respect, however, no more t what he might lawfully do it sales which is slaves at such times. Further proof may be given on the trial for either party. R. M. FIELD, for Plff. H. A. Garland, for Deft.

The defendant, when the case was on trial before the Circuit Court, put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the plaintiff was not a citizen of the State of Missouri, but a negro slave, and that therefore jurisdiction properly belonged to the State Courts. The plaintiff demurred, and the Court sustained the demurrer, or, in other words, decided that the plea was insufficient. Finally, the jury found the defendant not guilty of the assault and illegal detention or imprisonment, and judgment was rendered accordingly. After ineffectual efforts to obtain a new trial, the plaintiff sued out a writ of error, which brings the

case before the Supreme Court in this city.

Montgomery Blair, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, and Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore for the defendant. We had not the pleasure of listening to the argument of counsel, but an inspection of Mr. Blair's brief satisfies us that he presented an able and irrefragable argument for the freedom of the plaintiff.

The points discussed are briefly these: 1. If a slave be taken by his master to reside in a free State, and then, after a lapse of time, be brought back into a State which tolerates Slavery, can the slave claim freedom? 2. Are free no provision has been made for it. people of color citizens of the United States? 3. Was the exclusion of Slavery from the territory north and west of Missouri a constitu tional enactment?

We believe that the Court has not yet made public its decision in this case, and we therefore suspend our remarks upon it.

RUSSIAN SERFDOM

The desolating war which has for two years raged between Russia and the Allies has been attended with the incidental good of awakening unwonted interest in the affairs of that mate which prevails over a large portion of it, the want of tolerable facilities for travelling over its intolerable roads, and the rigid surveil lance of its despotic Government, have conspired, in ordinary times, to render travelling anything but pleasant, and to repress inquiry into its internal affairs. But the stirring events of the war, and particularly the prolonged and heroic defence of Sebastopol, have naturally awakened curiosity as to the condition and reawakened curiosity as to the condition and renot subject themselves to insult and indignity
by passing through Missouri; they will avoid it
as a Sodom or Gomorrah, and find their way

awakened curiosity as to the condition and resources of an Empire which has displayed such
power in resisting the invasion of the two greatest Powers of Western Europe, if not of the

are the loser. Free State emigrants will
sources of an Empire which has displayed such
power in resisting the invasion of the two greatest Powers of Western Europe, if not of the world.

The condition of Russia is peculiarly interesting to the people of the United States, since ne New York Evening Post. Before the raid it contains an institution similar to, though not identical with, our "peculiar institution" of State stock was sold at the New York Board of Slavery. It is this feature of Russian society Brokers at 97-very near par. The State was which we propose to consider at present. The occasion is the more fitting, since the leading newspapers of the South have latterly gone beyond the defence of African Slavery, and have asserted that the institution should embrace within its benevolent sway the poor white as nally subvert the mischievous influences of well as the poor black population—in a word, that Slavery is the natural and proper condi-Russian servitude or serfdom, though cruelly oppressive to its victims, is mild and patriarch-

al, compared with American Slavery. "Near-

the nobleman, and thus they are at least not chattels," "An Ukase of Catharine, in the year 1781, prohibited, for the future, the enslaving of the peasantry." That is to say, when grants or donations of Crown lands are made to favorites, the Ukase forbids the enslavement of the peasantry residing on them, by the grantee. Serfdom is prohibited in new acquisitions of territory by a sort of Wilmot Proviso. The Russian Government pursues the same policy, in regard to the serfs, which the English courts practiced in regard to villains, and by which illanage was finally extinguished: it leans to the side of the serf, rather than to the lord and gives to the former the benefit of every doubt, and every implication which looks to

wards Freedom.

Thus, if a nobleman sends his serf to Siberi for punishment, and the serf receives there ands from the Crown as a colonist, he becomes free, with his family. A female serf arrrying a freeman becomes free. If the husband becomes free by law, or by manumission the wife becomes free also, but not the children

they must be emancipated by a special act. The serfs are competent witnesses. The own cannot force his serfs to marry against their will, or point out whom they shall marry; "but this provision of the law is very generally eva-

After ten years, the master forfeits the own ership of his runaway serf. A serf who is not house servant must work for his master three days in a week. He cannot be forced to do an work on Sundays, or other church or parish holydays, or on the days of the patron saints of the reigning Sovereigns. The master may give his serf a passport with which he may travel all over the Empire, become a merchant, a manufacturer, or even the owner of lands and serfs. Many serfs are very wealthy; and in stances are not infrequent where serfs are richer than the noblemen to whom they belong. In strict law, the property of the serf is the property of the master, but custom and public onit ion will not tolerate the robbery of the serf by his master—and then the fear of assassination s also a powerful sanction to the rights of the

Only the nobility, or certain persons specia y privileged, can own serfs; and if the master res or sells his serfs to persons not entitled hold them, they become free.

Families cannot be separated for sale. Th amily consists of the parents and unmarried children, even if of age. The children form a family after the death of the parents. Serfi sannot be brought to market, but are to be sold only together with the estate. If sold separately, the Crown takes them as its peasants, and the transgressors of the law are fined. In cases of scarcity or famine, the own cannot send away his serfs, but is obliged ake care of them. He is likewise obliged ake care of the old and the invalids. If the owner abuses his power, or is guilty of cruelty

or rape, the law takes from him the administra

tion of the estate, and he cannot become th purchaser of another. Serfs cannot be sold separate from the so or at any public auction, in execution of the debts of the master. But the master has power to transfer the serfs individually or by whol communities, from one village, district, or country, into another. Any nobleman, owning serfs of any kind, must have for every one

east twenty acres of land. The master cannot inflict corporal punishment upon a serf who has sued for freedom while the suit is pending. Serfs carrying on a legal trade, with the consent of the master, sannot be given up by him as recruits, or fo

The master has the right to manumit his serfs individually, or by whole hamlets and villages, with or without giving them lands.

on given by the master to his serf marry a girl, who is a pupil, and educated in a public establishment for the children of burghers, is equivalent to manumission. A manumitted serf cannot be brought again

nto serfdom. A serf can obtain his liberty by legal juridical decision: 1. If he proves an an ecedent right to liberty; 2. If his master does not belong to any Christian confession; 3. If the master has made a forcible attack on the virtue of his wife or daughter, or committed any other impropriety; 4. If the serf was made a prisoher by the enemy, and carried beyond the frontiers of the State, on returning, he does that such wrong and outrage were allowed up. not return into serfdom; 5. If, by the master, der the sanction of the British flag, and with he is given up to the disposition of the Govern-

against his master the crime of treason, or a conspiracy against the life of the Sovereign. A serf condemned legally to exile to Siberia eases to be owned by the master; his wife following him into exile becomes free.

A serf becomes free if sold without lands, o if the burgher does not possess the quantity of land required by law, (twenty acres per head,) or if his family is separated from him by sale.
"These," says Gurowski, "are the principal features of the legal organization of serfdom," which we have extracted substantially or literally from the shie work of that author There a no prohibition of education to the serfs, but

It will be seen and admitted by all, that Russian Serfdom is incomparably less barba ous and cruel than American Slavery. The Government favors emancipation Crown peasants are comparatively free, and a neasure has been adopted which it is confidently believed will accomplish general eman-

cipation in the course of two or three generations. The measure alluded to is thus briefly stated by an intelligent Russian, quoted by Harner's Magazine: "A reaction commenced at the beginning

the present century; and since that time system of emancipation has been silently operating in Russia, to which the world can show no parallel. In the first year of the century, Alexander made it a fundamental law of the Empire, that no more grants of serfs should be made to any individual whatever. In the mean time, the extravagance and profligacy of the nobles had passed all bounds. They became popularly known as Velmoje—'those who say, and it is done.' Their expenditures outran their income, and they were forced to mort ity must be exceeded as a superstant of the water, so is the heart of man") similar scenes, in all probability must be exceeded. gage their estates. Institutions were established by the Emperor for lending money to tates, and the serfs became peasants of the Crown. In the fifteen years just past, the numbers of the peasants of the Crown has increased by a million and a half, notwithstanding the numerous emancipations that hav taken place; while the number of serfs has in are now just about equal in numbers; but it is estimated that fully half of the serfs are mortgaged to the State beyond hope of redemption. These must all, within a few years, fall into the possession of the Crown.'

The Crown peasants, though not free, are i far superior condition to that of those who are the property of the nobles. The latter are the victims of caprice, while the former are subject to uniform regulations; and, like the free peasantry, are united together in comnunes, or villages, in which they elect their magistrates, tax-collectors, and other officers, pits and privileges, to found the Free Church and apportion among themselves the rent, or of Scotland. The theme he has chosen for his obrok, which is due to the Crown, and which is, book is that on which no one with good caps o which they are subjected.

"The Government exercises no control ove can do so, by obtaining permission of the com-mune, and this cannot be refused, if he is able to make provision far the performance of his communal duties." * * * "Thus, within certain narrow limits, the Russian Crown peas

ant is an absolute freeman."

"It happens not unfrequently, that when the Government offers for an estate a price less than the proprietors are willing to accept, the serfs join together, and pay the difference, in order that they may pass into the hands of he State."

Gurowski, however, looks for emancipation not to this slow process, but to the revolution ary action of the people themselves. The Comnune, a universal institution in Russia, embracing the bond as well as the free peasants. he regards as the germ of liberty and self-govrnment for the Russian people, and the promise that even Czarism and Aristocracy will at no distant day be found useless encumbrances. This institution gives to the people in their villages the control of all local matters, as stated ferring to numerous passages of other port above. We confess that it is with surprise and of the sacred Scriptures, devotes his endea pleasure that we read of this wide-spread pri- to illustrate his subject. He seeks to make self-government. According to Gurowski, it is older than Czarism and Nobility, being the anolder than Czarism and Nobility, being the anwhile the crushing despotism which overshadows the Empire is a comparatively recent excrescence, which is rapidly verging to decay.
The Commune is a school for teaching the eople self-government. It is the glory of ngland, and her offspring, the United States; and, having wrought out freedom for these, will nfallibly produce the same fruit for Russia. How enviable, then, is the condition of the Russian serf, compared with that of the chattel slave of the United States! And who will not prefer Russian barbarism to Southern American civilization?

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1856. The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, the 5th, arrived at this port to-day. She ew York, with \$350,000 in specie.
The California news is not important.
Agricultural accounts are better, and om the mines more encouraging.

apon a verdict, and were discharged. will probably be a new trial soon. The members of the Legislature are considerably embarrassed in the matter of electing a United States Senator. Several prominent candidates have withdrawn, for the purpose of harmanician the American nonizing the American party.

The bark Isabellita Hyne was wrecked on the 8th ult., and the captain and mate drowned. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. More fighting at Fort Walla Walla is report ed. In an engagement between the Indian and troops at that point, the loss of the latte

is stated at twenty-three killed and wounded.

The San Francisco markets were unchanged
The Black Warrior and John Stuart, of New York, and the Sam. Appleton and Defender, of Soston, had arrived at San Francisco.

Affairs in Nicaragua was a resistance. Affairs in Nicaragua were quiet. General Walker had suspended relations with the Uni-ted States Minister, Mr. Wheeler.

THE MISSING STEAMER PACIFIC. Feb. 18.—Anxiety here continues to increase with reference to the missing steamer Pacific confidently, that she has been disabled in her machinery, and put back. They say that sufficient time has not elapsed, in case of such an accident, to ascertain definitely, or allow of her being heard from. Their hopes will still continue strong, until after the Atlantic's and succeeding steamer's arrival. If no tidings are then had, there will be serious cause of alarm.

RUMORED SAFETY OF THE PACIFIC.—Helifax, Feb. 18.—A private letter by the Canada states that the Pacific is safe, having put back into the river Shannon.

The Rebiely.

Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1790 and 1791, on the part of the Petitioners for the Ab-olition of the Slave Trade. Cincinnati: Published by the American Reform Tract and Book Society. 1855: When Wilberforce, and they who so noble stood by him, had succeeded in obtaining in the British House of Commons the appointment of a Committee to examine into the subject of the Slave Trade, the report of the horrors of the traffic fell with stunning power upon the ear of the whole nation. They could not believe

in their domain. After the first deadening to sation was over, there was roused a spirit the sounded the knell of the accursed commo The money power of many who had been e riched by the blood and groans of thousands wretched victims, and political expediency, had to yield to the cry of insulted humani The chronicles of misery, from the silent pass spoke with a louder voice, and even above through the din of interest; and passive merfound her way to the hearts of men. It is from the mass of evidence collected

the Committee, that the present little work has been compiled. The persons who gave their estimony were from all classes, who had seen the slave trade in its varied aspects and rela tions. Some, too, were unwilling witnessen and nothing but necessity could have brough them to such an utterance, and before such a bar. There were over sixty of them men who had been residents in the countries where the scene and facts to which they testified transpiredcivil, military, and naval officers; merchants factors, clergymen, medical, and scientific men: mechanics and overseers; men high in rai and station, as well as those in more humble life-and no attempt was made successfully to impugn their testimony. It was irrefragable and overwhelming. It only demonstrated fact the Bible has long proclaimed, that the heart of man is "desperately wicked," and that

such a heart cannot be trusted with an almost unlimited control of its fellow-beings, withou abuse of power, more or less dreadful. makes one shudder, and the very flesh to craw as it were, to read some of the statements these witnesses: and the reflection that (" heart of man") similar scenes, in all probability must be enacted, even now, sometimes our country, as well as on the coast of Africa the ocean, and the Spanish West Indies, throw a dark shade over the face of this home of the exile and boasted land of the free.

We commend the volume to the candid re lection of all who feel interested in the decision of the question, whether we shall seek to aren God's wrath, or secure his blessing on this de main, won by the toils, sufferings, and blood, of our fathers. THE DIVINE LOVE. By Rev. John Eadie, D.D., L. L.D.

Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 1896. For sale by Taylor & Maury. This, we believe, is the first work from the

pen of the author, which has been republished this country. He is known as a ripe Bib lical scholar, and a divine of some distintion, author of a Biblical Cyclopedia and other volumes, pastor of a church in Glasgow, av Professor of Biblical Literature in that brand of the Scotch Church, we think, which, under ting well, and, however excellently he might perform his task, must leave it equally adapted o be dwelt upon by any other writer who may choose it for yet another volume. The love God. which an inspired apostle declares "paseth knowledge," is a topic that never can k exhausted by human thought. Dr. Eadie write forcibly. He presents the most obvious points of his subject clearly, and impresses the great ruth of which he treats, by many a solemn appeal to the conscience. There is nothing hard r repulsive in the manner with which he makes his demand for the reception of his message but there is evidently a heart that yearns to see the declaration so precious to itself und stood and felt by others. He states that these Discourses, or Lectures, "are in no sense crit cal, but are meant for ordinary readers for the domestic circle on the Lord's Day evening He has kept this purpose in view, as he has entered on no Biblical disquisition, by way critical interpretation or controversy. Ae take the simple and most natural meaning, and, re mary institution in Russia, which is so well practical work and a useful one, and this h calculated to educate the people to habits of has done. It will be acceptable to the great cient and universal system of the Slavic race, we hope the perusal of these pages will not be confined to them only. Dr. Eadie is not as imaginative a writer as Dr. Cummings, but perhaps may be read with greater profit; for, though all may not accord with his theological views, which are those of the Scottish Church yet none can deny that he appears engaged do good to those who may listen to his teaching. They who do so, we are sure will not re

LATE FROM COSTA RICA.

By the arrival of the Northern Light, have Costa Rica papers to the 23d of January.
The official paper published at San Jose censures Walker and his expedition very everely. The order said to reign in Granshassys the journal, is nothing more nor less than the ruin of its commerce, and inauguration of the commerce of th reign of terror. The prisoners hostages have been given up, it is true, bu contribution of \$100,000 has been levied the richest inhabitants, and some thousands dollars have been extorted from each of dollars have been extorted from each of the rich houses in Granada. Some scenes of sake and violence brought in the new era, and a French worman, the servant of the former President Chamorro, was one of the victims. As to the loss which has been sustained by Europe to the loss which has been sustained by Europe by pean commerce, some idea may be formed by the following figures: London and Jamaics ting a are creditors of Rivas and Granada to the tune of three millions of francs. The rest of Nie ragua owes London at least as much—in a about seven millions in favor of En. The debt owing to France is at least 1,50 francs, that to Piedmont about 1,200,000, be sides 100,000 francs worth of merchandise lately furnished to Granada by their formet houses at Greytown.

The journal from which we make the above

extracts is informed that the militia of Costs Rica, to the number of five thousand men, has been ordered out, in consequence of the ala been ordered out, in consequence of the alarm produced by Walker's operations in Central America. The Republics of Honduras, Guate mala, and Salvador are all in a warlike atti-tude, and have come to the conclusion that it is their duty openly to resist these foreign inva-ders of their territory.—N. Y. Evening Post. MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—We learn

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—We lear, from a document from the War Department, which was laid before the House of Representatives yesterday, that the militia in the States and Territories amounts to the large aggregate of 2,479,725 men. This does not embrace the militia of the State of Iowa, or of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Karries of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Karries and New Mexico, from which, we presume no returns have been received. The returns sas, and New acases, or received. The returns no returns have been received. The returns do not appear to be at all complete, as the estimates of the force of some of the States as based upon data furnished several years since in one instance (that of Delaware) as far bat as 1827. The militia force of the District Columbia is given for the year 1852, and it

William Burgess length by Dr. P. were adopted by ing, with but one Whereas a cer this county to the passage of a law ry their siaves a sojourn therein, Judiciary Comm opinion, presente thy with the obje gret we learn tha n by the Repr

NO. 4

FROM M

We publish th

MILL

At a public m

February 11th,

expression to pu Esq., in the cha

the following r

Mr. Fuller's di

pronounced on l

to save room.

G. Montgomery, positions assume startling innovat tirely at variance all previous judic at war with the a Justice.

Resolved, That
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cious of the pro-ciples; and we maintained the with unwavering A friend has from the Heral ruary, printed per. It sustain to Mr. Banks. the candidate in avowing h restoration of his vote, recor lution of Mr. Compromise w

lation, it could

"We have he

expressions of he as could possible be at Washingto home he is und Nebraska bill, s measure, to his k tion. In sustain hitherto done, w this fact. Unti principles of the nothing to con-longer. If the position to the this question. of the Missouri useless and fac just to the Am tism, and forfe allegations of o part of the se directly to the im, we copy House, the rep of 1820, proh unjust to the A principle, Mr. l The Nebraska election canva enough to expr and useful legisl emphatic and Nebraska 'iniqued the ardor of But what a ch fallen! He no ings, and arrays and his coadjut same catalogue H. B. Wright, first supported its success with light. Into su him. We shall lowest depths of has voluntarily

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> Massachusetta Rhode Island New York American See States durin from Octobe

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rthern Light, we 23d of January. in Granada, nor less than inauguration of ners serving as it is true, but a been levied on me thousands of new era, and a victims. As ada to the tune he rest of Nica-

their former -We learn ar Department, se of Represent-ia in the States arge aggregate ot embrace the of the Territo-Nebraska, Kan-

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Wednesday, February 13, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented resolutions of the State of Massachusetts concerning the Fugitive Slave Act, setting forth that, inasmuch as there is no power granted to the General Government for the enactment of any law of Congress for the return of fugitive slaves, the Fugitive Slave Act is a direct violation of the tenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and that their Representatives in Congress should use all honorable means to secure the unconditional repeal of the same, as hostile alike to the provisions of the National Constitution and the dictates of the Christian religion, an infraction equally of the supreme law of the land and of the "higher law" of God in consonance therewith.

service of the United States, and of boatmen on the Western waters, constituting what is called hospital money, so that when sick or disabled they may enjoy their present privileges at the marine hospital without the present tax.

On motion by Mr. Sumner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to consider the expediency of providing for the convenience and security of remittances abroad in small sums, by authorizing orders or drafts from our Post Office on foreign Post Offices with which it is in correspondence, constituting a system

it is in correspondence, constituting a system of international post office orders. of international post office orders.

Mr. Brown gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide a library for the young men of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Mason introduced the following joint resolution, and asked its passage without the formality of a reference:

mality of a reference:

Resolved, &c., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress," occasioned by the resignation of Rufus Choate, and the death of John McPherson Berginst of Garage E.

Cussed at length.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a brief session, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

his vote, recorded in the negative on the resolution of Mr. Meacham, that the repeal of the Compromise was useless and mischlevous legislation, it could not stomach.

"We have heard him," it says, "use as strong expressions of hatred to the principles of that act as could possibly be framed. Whatever he may be at Washington, the fact is undeniable, that at home he is uncompromisingly opposed to the Nebraska bill, and ones his election, in a great measure, to his known sentiments on that question. In sustaining Mr. Fuller, as we have hitherto done, we have not sought to disguise this fact. Until his recent vote, by which he puts himself upon the record as affirming the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the country of the New York. Cling the principles of the Nebraska bill, we have seen in the country of the New York. Cling the principles of the New York. Cling the New York. Cling the principles of the New ris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hickman, Houston, Hughston, Jewett, George W. Jones, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, Mace, A. K. Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, McMullin, McQueen, John G. Miller, Millson, Millward, Nichols, Andrew Oliver, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Pennington, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Beady, Ricaud, Rivers, Robbins Ruffin, Rust, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Thurston, Trippe, Tyson, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Watkins, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer.

of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer.

For Mr. Follett.—Messrs. Albright, Allison,
Benson, Bliss, Buffington, Cragin, Dean, Dickson, Flagler, Galloway, Granger, Grow, Kelsey,
Knowlton, Leiter, Morgan, Mott, Murray, Perry,
Pike, Pringle, Walbridge, Waldron, Ellihu B.
Washburne, Israel Washburn, and Watson.

For Mr. Defrees.—Messrs. Barbour, Brenton,
Lewis D. Campbell, Colfax, Cumback, Dunn,
Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Howard, Knox,
H. Marshall of Kentucky, Parker, Scott, and

Thorington.
For Mr. Sargent.—James H. Campbell, Com

B. Hall, Morrill, Stranahan, Wakeman, Meacham, and Dodd.

For Mr. Farnham.—Messrs. Broom, Carlile, and Davis of Maryland.

For Mr. Frentice.—Mr. Etheridge.

For Mr. Knapp.—Mr. Lindley.

The Speaker then announced the following as the standing committees of the House, appointed under the resolution of the 8th instant:

Committee of Elections.—I. Washburn, jr.,

Me.; A. H. Stephens, Ga.; C. K. Watson, Ohio; F. E. Spinner, N. Y.; M. Oliver, Mo.; J. Hickman, Pa.; S. Colfax, Indiana; W. R. Smith, Ala.; J. A. Bingham, Ohio.

Of Ways and Means.—L. D. Campbell, Ohio; W. A. Howard, Mich.; H. Cobb, Ga.; G. W. Jones, Tenn.; H. W. Davis, Md.; R. Sage, N. Y.; J. S. Phelps, Mo.; J. H. Campbell, Pa.; A. De Witt, Mass.

Of Claims.—J. R. Giddings, Ohio; J. Letcher, Va.; S. Bishop, N. J.; J. G. Jones, Pa.; G. G. Dunn, Ind.; E. Knowlton, Me.; M. Taylor, Louisiana; Wm. A. Gilbert, N. Y.; S. S. Marshall, Ill.

On Commerce.—E. B. Washburne, Ill.; E. Wade, Ohio; J. S. Millson, Va.; J. McQueen, S. C.; J. R. Tyson, Pa.; L. M. Kennett, Mo.; G. R. Pelton, N. Y.; L. B. Comins, Mass.; G. Eustis, jr., La.

On Public Lands.—H. Bennett, N. Y.; A. Harlan, Ohio; W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.; J. J. Lindley, Mo.; E. D. Cullen, Del.; D. S. Walbridge, Mich.; S. Brenton, Ind.; A. E. Maxwell, Fla.; J. Thorington, Iowa.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—D. Mace, Ind.; J. O. Norton Ill.; T. T. Flagler, N. Y.; D. Barclay, Pa.; T. G. Day, Ohio; P. Powell, Va.; P. Walker, Ala.; J. M. Wood, Me.; P. T. Herbert, Cal.

For the District of Columbia.—J. Meacham, Vt.; E. Dodd, N. Y.; W. O. Goode, Va.; W. Cumback, Ind.; J. Dick, Pa.; J. M. Harris, Md.; H. S. Bennett, Miss.; M. Trafton, Mass.; P. H. Bell, Texas.

On the Judiciary.—G. A. Simmons, N. Y.; H. Marshall, Ky.; L. Barbour, Ind.; J. S. Caskie, Va.; S. Galloway, Ohio; S. W. Harris, Md.; W. A. Lake, Miss.; A. Wakeman, N. Y.; M. W. Tappan, N. H.

On Revolutionary Claims.—D. Ritchie, Pa.;

Trippe, Ga.
Joint Committee on the Library.—W. Aiken,

this name to sue and be sued in any court; may possess property for the aforesaid purpose, real and personal. If a lot be granted for said library, no sale shall be made without the assent of Congress. Power is given to appoint all needful officers, messengers, and laborers, and to compensate them; also, the power to pass all by-laws, &c, and to alter or amend them; to limit the ages within which young men may be entitled to the provisions of the act; to diffuse knowledge among them in such ways as are best calculated to instruct them, elevate their morals, and fit them for usefulness, &c.]

The Senate then proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Wilson on the 3d of January last:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the

on the 3d of January last:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate all information in the possession of the Executive in respect to the disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, affecting the freedom of elections, and that his be further requested to inform the Senate by what authority armed men from the State of Missouri were marched into the Territory of Kansas, against the peace and good order of the said Territory, and also what steps have been taken by the Executive to prevent these outrages upon the legal rights to prevent these outrages upon the legal rights of the people of that Territory; and what persons holding office under Executive appointment have participated in these acts, and to what extent.

Mr. Clay moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that such a course would not be pursued. It was very desirable that the Senate should have the information and already in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden contended that the Senate had no information other than that derived from public rumor and the public press. The Pressident of the United States of the United States of Incommunications.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the Benate should also have.

Mr. Yalee thought there was no necessity for the senate of considerable length ensued, as to mittee of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Weller thought the resolution.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the Benate of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the Benate of the Union and ordered to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the Benate of the Union and ordered to the Union, and ordered to the Union, and ordered to the Union, and ordered to the Union and ordered to the Union, and ordered to the Union and ordered to the Union and ordered to the Union and ordered t

information not already in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden contended that the Senate had no information other than that derived from public rumor and the public press. The President had called their attention to the doings in Kansas; and it was fair to infer that the President had not acted upon rumor, but had information from authentic data, which it was desirable that the Senate should also have.

Mr. Yulee thought there was no necessity for the passage of the resolution, as the subject was under investigation by the Committee on Territories, who could call on the President for any necessary information touching the subject.

Maryland 30 Total 7.55

American Stance Registered is the Full Office and Fast Roads—D. Acc. incl. J. O. Norten III. T. T. Flagers from Colber 1, 1835, to Oethor 1,

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

14. Hall, Han, L. Tod, Pa., S. Carsher, Mo., Mr. Stand, as in Copies we married to the control of the Common and Common

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to this House the laws of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, and all the Executive proceedings and correspondence of the Governor of said Territory, or copies thereof.

The following bills were introduced in pursuance of notice, read twice, and appropriately referred:

A bill to enable the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State Govern-

represent the said Territory in the Thrity-Journal Congress and Delegata, to the following state of the Legislative Assembly when the law of the Legislative Assembly of Legislative Assembly which are the Legislative Assembly of Legislative Assembly of Legislative Assembly of Legislative Assembly which are the Legislative Assembly which are the Legislative Assembly which have perfectly as the Legislative Assembly which are the Legislative Assembly which the people and the Legislative Assembly which have people and the Legislative Assembly which the people and qualified orders to authorize or to support it.

"That the said approach clearing and the Legislative Assembly which the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Assembly which Legislative Assembly and the Leg

was read three times and passed.

On motion by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, under a suspension of the rules, it was Resolved, That all public documents, of which extra copies have been ordered to be printed for distribution, and which have not been delivered to the persons entitled thereto under the resolution of the last House of Representatives, shall now be delivered by the officer having possession of the same to the Representatives in this House of those districts whose former Representatives have not drawn the documents to which such districts were respectively enti-tled, according to the rate of distribution estab-

merican question.

Dispatches received at Vienna, from Russia.

meager. He thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs with America, to India and the Colonies, and to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the Government, in the enlistment scheme, had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the United States, and he hoped the apology offered would be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory are recorded introduced into the conciliatory are recorded in the conceived.

paragraph introduced into the speech referring to the subject. The whole speech, he said, was redolent with water gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied. Referring to the present relations with the United States, he said; In my opinion, there can be no doubt to the present relations with the United States, he said; In my opinion, there can be no doubt We take the following important announcement from the Friend of China:

"H. B. M. steamer Tartar left Nagasaki, Japan, on the 17th of October, and reached Hong Kong on the 22d of the same month. The day after the British convention with Japan was ratified at Nagasaki, Admiral Sterling was asked by the Commissioner to give his advice on the best course to be pursued towards the Americans, who, it was said, with nine vesthe special content of the content of an interpretation of the special character of the special ther reason that the said Secretary of the Territory has withheld the copies of Executive minutes for the year 1855, although the laws required him to furnish them semi-annually to the President of the United States, which said copies, had they been forwarded, might have furnished the necessary information to your memorialist.

"And your memorialist further states that he was duly elected by a large majority of the legal voters of the said Territory to the said of fice of Delegate, at an election held on the 9th day of October, which, he proposes to show, was the only valid election held in the Territory for that purpose.

A. H. Reeder.

"Washington, Feb. 12, 1856."

The memorial was referred to the Committee.

"Washington, Feb. 12, 1856."

"In my opinion, there can be no doubt as to the common-sense view of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that the difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case, correspondence is useless, and I have lost no time in the court room with his counsel, (Mr. Mills, of fice of Delegate, at an election held on the 9th day of October, which, he proposes to show, was the only valid election held in the Territory for that purpose.

A. H. Reeder.

"Washington, Feb. 12, 1856."

The memorial was referred to the Committee.

Harris, seeing their savage looks, began to close the door, when he was shot, and fell. Mrs. Harris shut the door, and barred it. She

atively little wheat was sowed last fall; and if the war lasts six months, or a year, as it is most likely to do, wheat will bring a fair price a year hence. Yours, &c., D. B. GRAY.

REPORTED COLLISION WITH THE JAPANESE

To the Republicans of the United States In accordance with what appears to be the In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican Party, and at the suggestion of a targe portion of the Republican Press, the undersigned, Chairmen of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Ladiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican Party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in

J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass. DAVID WILMOT, of Pa. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt. WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis. Rufus Hosmen, Chairman of the Michigan State Republican Committee.

AUGUSTA, ME., January, 1856.

he Committee, which it is not necessary to There is no State Republican organization

As the friends of the Republican move deem an early notice important, we print the call, with the names of the Chairmen of six of the State Republican Committees. The

to nominate Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Such is the purport of the call.

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IT—A discount of twenty per cent. will be made from the above rates, when 500 or more copies are ordered.

FROM MR. FULLER'S DISTRICT. We publish the proceedings of a meeting in Mr. Fuller's district, showing the judgment pronounced on his conduct by a portion of his nstituents. One or two resolutions we omit, to save room. MITTATLE COLUMBIA CO PA

February 14, 1856.

MILLYILLE, COLUMBIA Co., PA., February 14, 1856.

At a public meeting at Greenwood Seminary, February 11th, called for the purpose of giving expression to public sentiment, James Masters, Esq., in the chair, and John Starr, Secretary, the following resolutions were presented by William Burgess, and, after being discussed at length by Dr. P. John, the mover, and others, were adopted by the general voice of the meeting, with but one diesenting rote.

Whereas a certain petition from a citizen of this county to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a law to permit slaveholders to carry their siaves across the State, or transienty sojourn therein, having been referred to the Judiciary Committee, which, being divided in opinion, presented two reports on the same:

Resolved, That, while we disavow our sympathy with the object of the petition, it is with regret we learn that the majority report was written by the Representative of this district, J. G. Montgomery,) inasmuch as we consider the positions assumed, untenable in point of fact, a startling innovation upon State authority, entirely at variance with the statute of 1847, with all previous judicial decisions of our State, and at war with the sacred principles of Liberty and Justice.

Resolved, That neither in the Constitution of the United States, nor in the law of nations, dowe find any positive recognition of the right of property in human beings; but that Slavery is a creature of State law, entirely local in its character, and restricted in its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That the clause of the Constitution of fugitives, imposes no obligation on any effects are several memorials were ordered to be printed and laid on the table, with the exception of the United States, respecting the rendition of the United States of the Constitution of fugitives, imposes no obligation on any effect.

Resolved, That neither in the Constitution of the United States, nor in the law of nations, do we find any positive recognition of the right of property in human beings; but that Slavery is a creature of State law, entirely local in its character, and restricted in its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That the clause of the Constitution of the United States, respecting the rendition of fugitives, imposes no obligation on any citizen to assist in their recapture; and that the law of 1850, commonly known as "the Fugitive Slave Law," by its unwarranted assumptions, its unjust demands, its fines and penalties and partial fees, as well as by its restriction upon the rights of free citizens, is a most flaties and partial fees, as well as by its restriction upon the rights of free citizens, is a most flagrant usurpation of constitutional prerogative, a disgrace to our national character, and should be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That the course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. H. M. Fuller, in the recent protracted contest for Speaker of the House, in hoisting his sails for the Southern

breeze, has painfully disappointed the expecta-tions of his Anti-Nebraska constituents, lost the confidence of many who had been his warm friends and steady supporters, &c., &c.

Resolved, That we hail the election of N. P Banks to the Speakership, at this peculiar crisis, as indicative of many good results, and auspicious of the progress of true Republican principles; and we tender our warmest thanks to the sixteen members from Pennsylvania, who maintained their cause to its final triumph,

with unwavering firmness.

A friend has favored us with an editorial from the Herald and Advocate, of the 2d February, printed at Swanton, Pa., in Mr. Fuller's listrict, a thoroughgoing Know Nothing paper. It sustained Mr. Fuller in his opposition o Mr. Banks, in allowing himself to be run as the candidate of the National Know Nothings, in avowing his purpose even not to insist on a restoration of the Missouri Compromise: but his vote, recorded in the negative on the resolution of Mr. Meacham, that the repeal of the Compromise was useless and mischievous legis-

nothing to condemn. We can say this no longer. If there is any meaning in words, he has placed himself in a directly antagonistic position to the one he has hitherto occupied on this question. He now denies 'that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an example of useless and factious agitation—unwise, and unjust to the American people.' In doing this he enrols himself among the enemies of conservatism, and forfeits the confidence of his constituents. How Mr. Fuller can thus deny his former allegations of consosition to the Nebraska bill allegations of opposition to the Nebraska bill—made at home, and at Washington in the early part of the session—is to us inexplicable. The resolution against which he voted is plain and

directly to the point. To avoid misrepresenting him, we copy its exact terms, as offered by Mr. icham, of Vermont:
'Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting Slavery north of latitude 36° 30′, was an example of useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question—unwise, and unjust to the American people.'

"To this plain and simple statement of a

"To this plain and simple statement of a principle, Mr. Fuller records an emphatic No! The Nebraska bill is, then, in his opinion, 'an example of useful and wise legislation.' How does this differ from his speeches during the election canvass, when he could say hardly enough to express his detestation of this 'wise and useful legislation.' We well remember his emphatic and eloquent denunciations of the Nebraska 'iniquity,' and how the people cheered the ardor of his opposition to that fatal bill. But what a change! 'How are the mighty fallen!' He now deliberately, and in the face of the whole nation, stultifies his former sayings, and arrays himself on the side of Douglas ings, and arrays himself on the side of Douglas and his coadjutors. His name appears in the same catalogue with Richardson, Glancy Jones, H. B. Wright, and others, who have from the

light. Into such company we cannot follow him. We shall leave him alone, to sound the lowest depths of the degradation to which he has voluntarily submitted himself."

first supported this measure, and looked upon its success with the intensest interest and de-

The following statistics have just been com municated to Congress by the Secretary of

States, from October 1, 1854, to October 1,

Maine 1,328
New Hampshre 69
Massachusetts 4,622
Rhode Island 286
Florida New York - 919 Louisiana Pennsylvania - 793

On motion by Mr. Sumner,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce
be directed to cansider the expediency of abolishing by law the exaction of twenty cents from
the monthly wages of seamen in the merchant
service of the United States, and of boatmen and

Choate, and the death of John McFleresh Berrien, be filled by the appointment of George E Badger, of North Carolina, and Cornelius C Felton, of Massachusetts.

The action of the Naval Board was then dis

For Mr. Sargent.—James H. Campbell, Comins, Covode, Callen, Dick, Miller of New York, Roberts, and Robison.

For Mr. Coombs.—Messrs. Bingham, Harlan, Ritchie, Sabin, Sapp, Sherman, Stanton, and Wade.

For Mr. Webb.—Messrs. Burlingame, Robert B. Hall, Morrill, Stranahan, Wakeman, Meacham, and Dodd.

For Mr. Farnham.—Messrs. Broom, Carlile, and Dayls of Maryland.

Packer, Pa.; R. H. King, N. Y.; W. S. Damrell, Mass.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—H. Waldron, Mich.; D. Wells, jr., Wis.;
A. K. Marshall, Ky.; Z. Kidwell Va.; I. D. Clawson, N. J.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—
A. H. Cragin, N. H.; W. W. Valk, N. Y.; J.
H. Jewett, Ky.; T. Rivers, Tenn.; J. Covode,
Pa.

H. Jewett, Ky.; T. Rivers, Tenn.; J. Covode, Pa.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—
T. L. Harris, Ill.; J. Wheeler, N. Y.; C. C.
Washburne, Wis.; W. L. Underwood, Ky.; J.
V. Wright, Tenn.
On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—J. U. Pettit, Ind.; L. M. Cox, Ky.; J.
Williams, N. Y.; H. C. Burnett, Ky.; E. G.
Reade, N. C.
On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—
F. McMullin, Va.; A. Z. McCarty, N. Y.; J.
A. Stewart, Md.; S. F. Swope, Ky.; R. P.
Trippe, Ga.

Thursday, February 14, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to establish a library for young men in the District of Columbia.

[The bill provides that the Justices of the Circuit Court of this District, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and their successors in office, with such persons as the Mayors of the two cities may designate, shall be created a body corporate forever, under the name of "Columbia Library for Young Men," and in this name to sue and be sued in any court; may possess property for the aforesaid purpose, real and personal. If a lot be granted for said library, no sale shall be made without the assent of Congress. Power is given to appoint all needful officers, messengers, and laborers, and to compensate them; also, the power to pass all by-laws, &c. and to alter or amend

It was accordingly read, and is as follows:

"To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

"The memorial of the undersigned, on behalf of the qualified voters of the Territory of Kansas, and in his capacity of representative of said voters, as hereinafter stated, respectfully represents: That he claims to be entitled to represent the said Territory in the Thirty-fourth Congress as Congressional Delegate, to the exclusion and in lieu of Hon. J. W. Whitfield, the sitting Delegate, upon the following state of

ry for that purpose.

A. H. Reeder.

"Washington, Feb. 12, 1856."

The memorial was referred to the Committee of Elections, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Knox, of Illinois, presented the memorial of William B. Archer, contesting the seat of Lames C. Allen as Representative from the

and ordered to be printed.

A debate of considerable length ensued, as to whether the message should be referred as suggested by the motion of Mr. Houston, or whether it should not be sent to the Committee on the Territories or to the Committee on the Judicia-

THE AFFAIRS OF KANASS.—Governor Shannon, we learn, left this city on Saturday evening last, on his return to Kanass, by way of St.

Louis. It is currently reported, and we presume correctly, that he has been instructed to proceed in great haste to the Territory, and on his arrival there to remove his quarters from Shawnee Mission to Lecompton, the place selected as the seat of Government by the late Legislative Council, and the region represented to be most seriously involved in the political troubles of the Tarritory. It is also rumored that orders have been issued from the War Department to Colonel Summer, and possibly transmitted by Governor Shannon, which are supposed to accord with the views of the Administration as expressed in the President's late message and proclamation, and therefore to authorize that officer to obey any requisition of addressed, and for sale by his agents.

WISTAP'S BALSAN OF WILLD CHERRY.

In the German Language.

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The Contes

November, 1856. A. P. STONE, of Ohio

As members of the Republican State Committee of Maine, we affix our names to the above call.

EDWARD FERNO.

[Then follow the names of all the members of

Kentucky, but Cassius M. Clay sends on his own name, and those of many others of that State, in support of the Call. ment, especially those in the West, who have been most active in promoting the Convention,

names of the others will be added so soon as received. The meeting will be one for consultation and preparation. It will recognise the fact that the Republicans constitute a National Party; it will make known, authoritatively, that they intend to appear as such, under their own banners, in the-Presidential contest; and it will provide, directly or through a National Comnittee, for a National Republican Convention,

L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., 27 New Broad treet, London, England, has kindly consented

Preservation. THE NEBRASKA QUESTION : SPEECHES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

ry, and the Compromise of 1850.

In one Pamphlet of 120 pages,

tively wonderful to the dyspeptic and the asthmatic. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street,

Things There and Thereunto Pertaining, AS THEY ARE AND HAVE BEEN. "Clever chiels and bonnie hizzies
Are bred in sic a way as this is."

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION SPEECH OF HON, HENRY WILSON,

In the Senate, February 12, 1856, On the motion to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations the letter of Lard John Russell, respecting the com-

with that member of the Cabinet whose feelings and opinions are believed to be in harmony with that class of our fellow-citizens which indulges in the illusion that a foreign war would develop the latent patriotism of the country, consolidate its institutions, and withdraw the attention of the people from that all-absorbing domestic question, whose vast, complicated, and overshadowing issues are now arresting the most profound attention of the whole country, have thrown out intimations that war was the possible solution of the "misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred."

The President of the United States in his and

The President of the United States in his anas the duty, of both countries to cherish and pre-serve." The veteran Senator and experienced statesman from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] the cause of whose absence from the Senate do-day we all deplore, declares to the Senate that "no man who has read the message can fail to see that our elations with England are in a critical condiion." The distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] emphatically proclaims to the country and the world, that "a war with Great Bricain is now among the possible solutions of the present apparators."

resent embarrassment."
But, sir, the people of the United States, who nstincts are more unerring than are the deduc-ions of statesmen, give little heed to the speculations of statesmen, give nute need to the specula-tions of the public press or the mysterious hints of politicians. The commercial classes, always keenly sensitive upon those disturbing questions that threaten the repose of the world, manifest no anxiety at these predictions of approaching rupture with our great commercial rival. Cau-tious, far-seeing merchants continue to send upon distant adventures our merchant marine, freighted with precious cargoes, confident that the Admin-istration of President Pierce and the Government of Lord Palmerston will not, dare not, involve

of Lord Palmerstor will not dare not, involve two nations having such vast interests in the preservation of peace, wielding such commanding influences in favor of human progress and Christian civilization, in a needless conflict, which must be felt in every quarter of the globe.

The message of the President has made the tour of the country, crossed the water, and been read by the people and statesmen of England, whose Government he arraigns before the forum of the nations, for the failure to fulfil her treaty obligations. The steamers have borne to our shores the response of the British people and press; and that response is, that "the President," in the language of the London Times, "shows a desire to let negotiations on the affairs of Central America drag on interminably."

Sir, the speculations of the public journals, the declarations of the Chief Magistrate, the avowals

whose Government he arraigns before the forum of the nations, for the failure to fulfil her treaty obligations. The steamers have borne to our shores the response of the British people and press; and that response is, that "the President," in the language of the London Times, "shows a desire to let negotiations on the affairs of Central America drag on interninably."

Sir, the speculations of the public journals, the declarations of the Chief Magistrate, the avowals of statesmen of large experience and commanding influence, have all failed, signally failed, to create the least anxiety or the slightest alarm in the public mind, or to shake the firm confidence of the people in the stability of peace between Great British faws, and acknowledging allegiance to the British faws and be sarstoon. The British fay still waves over Rontan, "the British fay still waves over Rontan, "the propose of the public mind, teaches the public journalists of the country stat, while the power of her Government—while they are ready now, as in other days, to meet her upon the land or upon the sea, in the stern conflict of arms, to maintain the rights or vindicate the honor of the country, they co not desire to full brite and the United States. "the power of her Government—while they are ready now, as in other days, to meet her upon the land or upon the sea, in the stern conflict of arms, to maintain the rights or vindicate the honor of the country, they on not desire to witness another era have hardly passed away since these Halls echoed back the Executive assurance that "our title to the whole of Oregon was clear and unquestionable"—that these Halls then rang with the defiant words, "fifty-four forty or fight." They have not yet forgotten the celerity of our retreat from "fifty-four forty" down—down—to forty-nine, leaving England in possession of Vancoures's Island—of three hundred thousand square miles of the free territory of the Republic. They will not soon forget, sir, the taunt of the British Lord, quoted the other day by the honorable Senator uoted the other day by the honorable Senator com Michigan; and some of our countrymen from Michigan; and some of our countrymen have not ceased to remember that they were then reminded, in foreign lands, that our Government backed out on the Oregon question. The American people, sir, have not forgotten that, upon this Central American question, the honorable Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason.] the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced, with great emphasis, that, "if it was true that Great Britain had established a colony at the Bay Islands, whether it was or was not in contravention of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, that colony must be discontinued." Three years have passed, sir, since this declaration was made on the floor of the United States Senate—a declaration passed, sir, since this declaration was made on the floor of the United States Senate—a declaration which an henorable Senate from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson,] not now a member of the Senate, pronounced "the strongest allegation that war was before us"—that "the sentiment would be noticed throughout the civilized world;" yet the Bay Island Colony "has not been discontinued." The American people, by their firm and dignified attitude, are now teaching the public journalists of the country, and the public men of the country, the lesson that they are not to be diverted by "rumors of wzcs" with England from the scenes of outrage, violence, and murder, now transpiring "rumors of wees" with England from the scenes of outrage, violence, and murder, now transpiring in Kansas. War with Great Britain might result in the acquisition of three millions of square miles of free soil, and three millions of free men, in carrying the northern boundaries of the Republic up to the shores of that unfrozen sea, in the Polar regions, the heroic Kane and his comrades gazed upon, in their perilous search for Sir John Franklin. The American people entertained the suspicion that the power that now directs the policy of the country, and the men who now control the public affairs of the country, are in no haste to plunge the country into a war that might

naste to plunge the country into a war that might oring with it such results.

Allied with her ancient rival in the gigantic Amed with her ancient rival in the gigantic struggle with the Russian Empire, pressed to fill up the perishing ranks of her army in the Orimea, Great Britain has, in violation of the law of nations and the municipal law of the United States, undertaken "clandestinely"—to quote the language of the Senator from New York—"to enter our recenting grants." guage of the Senator from New York—"to enter our recruiting ground." For this aggressive act upon our national sovereignly, England has been called to account by the Government of the United States. The American Government should demand that this violation of our sovereign rights should cease at once; that the British Government should give an ample apology for the past—an apology that should be a security for the future. If British Consuls, or even the British Minister, are implicated in this violation c. the municipal laws of the country, the Government has the right, and it should exercise the right, to demand their recall. In this controversy the American Government is clearly right, and the British Government is clearly wrong. The American paople will sustain any Administration—even one that has so little of the public confidence, or of the public regard, as the present one—in one that has so little of the public confidence, or of the public regard, as the present one—in maintaining, with firmness and dignity, the municipal laws and sovereign rights of the country.

Mr. President, on the 2d of February, 1848, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, a A the army of the Republic returned from the Halls of the Montezumas, bringing with it, as the trophies of a "conquered peace," the title deeds to half a million square miles of the Mexican Republic. The retifications of the treaty of

wenteen thousand miles around Cape Hora—bassage always tedious to men whose homes are hand seed and the seed of the commercial interests to men whose homes are as the deep, but three opposes to men whose homes are he digitaring ands of the Sacramento. Others, the glittaring anals of the Sacramento. Others, the sacramento and the statums, by the way of Panams, the river San Juna, and Lake Micaragua. The right of transit on all the nottes across Central America and Pacific seas, seemed near their realization were secured by American enterprise, and the dreams of three centuries, of ar inter-occanic ship canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantia and Pacific seas, seemed near their realization of the negotiators that she should give up the colony of the say Islands, that should have been constraint of the servician states are destined to occury in the future of the Western Continent.

But Great Britain, in the mame of his Mosquith Majesty, and in adventice and the constraints of the Sarama, heritain agent of the Western Continent.

But Great Britain, in the mame of his Mosquith Majesty, and in adventice and the servician states are destined to occury in the future of the Western Continent.

But Great Britain, in the mame of his Mosquith Majesty, and in all deep the servicing of the servicine states are destined to occury in the future of the Western Continent.

But Great Britain, in the mame of his Mosquith Majesty and an adventice assessed the situation of the Sarama, heritain agent of the western Continent.

But Great Britain, in the mame of his Mosquith Majesty and an adventice assessed the inter-occasing pathway to the Pacific by the river of the western continent.

But Great Br plains, and the (to them) almost endless passage of the stormy cape, bounded across the narrow isthmus that unites North and South America. The Central American States hastened to confer upon American citizens the right of transit across the isthmus, by the way of Panama, the right of transit on all the routes across Central America were secured by American cuterprise, and the dreams of three centuries, of an inter-oceanic ship canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific seas, seemed near their realization. The American people and the commercial world began to comprehend the commanding position these feeble, disunited, contentious Central American States are destined to occupy in the future of the Western Continent.

But Great Britain, in the name of his Mosquito Majesty, and in derogation of the sovereign rights of Nicaragua, had thrown herself across the inter-oceanic pathway to the Pacific by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. British agents in Central America, ever mindful of the political power and commercial interests of England, had pressed upon Lord Palmerston and the British Ministry the policy of extending the Mosquito protectorate along the shores of the Caribbean sea, a cross the mouth of the San Juan, to Chagres—not to protect the rights of the lingering remains of a perishing people vanishing under two centuries of British protection, but to secure "the control of so desirable a spot in the commercial world, and free it from the commercial nations of the globe should share with us theglory of the achievement and the benefits which must flow from its completion, the Administration of General Taylor rejected all offers of "peculiar privileges," "exclusive rights," and "monopolies of commercial intercourse," from the Central American States, and tendered to England, through our Minister, Mr. Lawrence, the generous proposition to unite with us in the accomplishment and protection of a scheme so vast and grand in its conception. Lord Palmerston, in response to Mr. Lawrence, promptly de

in protecting the proposed ship canal, railway, or other communication, to be open to the world and common to all nations."

The treaty which was thus to secure the co-operation of England and America in uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by a highway free to the Atlantic and Pacific by a highway free to the commercial world across the Isthmus, which was to leave the feeble Central American States free from foreign intervention, was negotiated here in the National capital by the distinguished diplomatists whose names have been given to the treaty by the popular voice of the country. That treaty received the sanction of four-lifths of the American Senate, and the approval of President Taylor—so tenderly referred to the other day by the honorable Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Foot,] in the closing hours of his crowded life.

Nearly six years have passed since the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was signed—a treaty which the American people were assured was to give the

upon which this Capitol stands.

The statesmen and diplomatists of the United States and Great Britain have spent years in discussing the meaning of the provisions of this treaty of the 19th of April, 1850; and the sole

treaty of the 19th of April, 1850; and the sole fruit of that discussion is, an interminable correspondence, settling no point in dispate, coming to no definite result; leaving the questions in controversy more complicated than ever, and these two Christian nations of England and America, bound together by so many lies of kindred and interest, in an attitude of antagonism, demanding the exercise of great moderation, prudence, and judgment, to extricate them from their embarrassments. While the Hartford Convention was in session, a distinguished statesman of New England was asked what the result would be? He aptly replied, "A pamphlet!"

land was asked what the result would be? He aptly replied, "A pamphlet!"

The fruit of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, is a prolific correspondence! The United States stand upon the terms of the treaty: Great Britain professes to stand upon the terms of the treaty. The American interpretation puts Great Britain out of the territory between the Sarstoon and the Siboon, and the Bay Islands, and makes the Mescuito protectorate to quote the language.

the Mosquito protectorate, to quote the language of the veteran Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton,] "the shadow of a name!" The British interpretation leaves England in possession of the vast country in Central America between the Saratoon and the Siboon, and the Bay Islands, and makes her Mosquito protectorate something more tangible than "the shadow of a name!" The American Government avows its determination to adhere to its position. The British Government shows no disposition to retreat from its position. These positions are in direct antagonism. Either the traty is an immature, incomplete, and defective instrument, or one or the other of these Governments have misapprehended or misinterpreted its provisions. If the American interpretation be the true one, then the British Government is faithless to its plighted obligations, and Lords Palmerston, Clarendon, and their associates, should receive that stem condemnation which the civilized world never fails to brand upon the brows of emperors and kings, ministers and diplomatists, who violate the plighted faith of treaties. If the British interpretation is the true one, then the American Government has been overreached in the negotiation, and the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, is a treaty "not fit to be made!"

The honorable Senator from New Kork [Mr. Seward] pronounces the treaty "sublime in its conceptions, generous in its spirit, and beneficent in its purposes." He gives us a graphic, eloquent deacription of the meeting "of the two rival members of the British family" on that "foreign and narrow isthmus" in the presence of the feeble and contentious Republics," "not to contend to gether for dominion," "but to make it free to each other, and equally free to all mankind."

The honorable Senator from Delaware, as the negotiatior of the treaty on the part of the American Government, entered upon that negotiation inspired with the sublime conceptions and generous purposes, the grandeur and magnitude such an occasion was calculated to inspire. That he entere

phraseology of the instrument from its treaty obligations.

But, sir, the treaty was not understood alike by England and America. Honorable Senators, then, understood the Palize settlement north of the Siboon to come under the provisions of the treaty. When the ratification of the treaty was exchanged, the British negotiator was "instructed to declare that her Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlement at Honduras, or to its dependencies. Her Majesty's ratification of the said convention is exchanged under the explicit declaration above mentioned." The American negotiator affirmed, in reply to this declaration, that "the treaty was not understood to include British Honduras, nor the small islands in the neighborhood of the settlement." Great Britain claims that this "understanding" between the negotiators covers the Balize settlement south of the Siboon and the Bay Island colony. The honorable Senator from Michigan

colony. The honorable Senator from Michigan quoted the opinion of the late Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to the effect, that "the declarations of the nego-tiators had not altered the convention, or fixed

tiators had not altered the convention, or fixed an interpretation upon it contrary to the meaning of the President and Senate."

In regard to the effect of these declarations upon the binding effect of the treaty, the honorable Senator from Michigan remarked with great force, in the debate three years ago:

"When one says to the other, I deliver you my ratification on such a condition, and the other party thus accepts it, would not any nation in Christendom, under such circumstances, say that the act of the head of the nation would be binding in good faith, and that the ratification binding in good faith, and that the ratification was conditional merely? Would it not be said, 'was conditional merely? Would it not be said, in such a case, that we were responsible before the world for the acts of the head of our Government? And, even as a matter of internal administration, if it should not be within his authority to make such a supplementary declaration, yet the common voice of mankind would declare that we must either accept or observe the conditional ratification, or give up the treatty."

vantage of the same test and the clauses of the treaty, has directed to all her agents in Central America new instructions and communications, in which it is expressly stated that the Government of the American Union recognised the existence of the pretended Mosquito Kingdom, and the usurpation of the port of San Juan, and that far from debilitating the rights of the savage chief, the treaty confirms them in full."

This treaty, Mr. President, fails to set forth, in precise, exact, and specific language, the objects sought to be attained by the country in its negotiation. I hold in my hand the speech of the honorable Senator from Michigan, delivered in the Senate three years ago, from which I quote these words, in support of the position I now take:

the Senate three years ago, from which I quote these words, in support of the position I now take:

"It was, and is, my opinion, too, that there are 'loose expressions in the treaty, which have led 'to much difficulty."

In the debate upon the treaty, in January, 1853, the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Donglas,] now with us, in justification of his opposition to it, declared:

eclared:

"I was not satisfied with the clause in relation say with certainty whether the true construc-tion excludes the protectorate from the conti-nent, or recognises its rightful existence, and imposes restraints upon its use and exercise."

The Senator from Illinois also declared, in

tion excludes the protectorate trocrise."

The Seasoft from Hillsoid also declared, in the seasoft of the same year. The seasoft from Hillsoid and declared, in the seasoft of the same year. The seasoft from Hillsoid and declared, in the seasoft of the same year. The seasoft from Hillsoid and declared the part of the same year. The seasoft from Hillsoid the protect of the same year of the seasoft seasoft from Hillsoid the protect of the same year. The seasoft from Hillsoid could be seasoft fr

after all, that will be the result. Great Britain will not go out, and she will not be argued out, of the country between the Siboon and the Sarstoon, and the Bay Islands. We cannot argue Great Britain out of her position. When the speeches made here by veteran statesmen reach England, they will be met by speeches of Lord Palmerston and others, in vindication of the British side of the question; and they can come across the water, and quote the opinions of some of the most eminent statesmen of our own country to sustain, partially at least, their own interpretation.

The Senator from New York, the other day this proposition:

"My counsel, therefore, is a notice to Great
Britair, that we shall interpose to prevent her
exercise of dominion in South America, if it
shall not be discontinued within one year, and

dalso that authority be now given to the President to execute that delayed purpose. It ake it the Senate and the country will understand that if that proposition be adopted and adhered to, war will inevitably be the result. If adhered to, war will inevitably be the result. If we adopt that proposition, we must back out or England must back out, or a war will certainly ensue at the end of one year. The President must go to Central America, take down the British flag in the country south of the Siboon; must strike down the British flag which waves over Roatan; must strike down that flag which waves over his Mosquito Majesty at Bluefield.

Sir, the President cannot execute a proposition of that kind without bringing this country into direct war with England. I apprehend the country is not yet ready to adopt the bold and accisive proposition of ta distinguished Senator from New York. I apprehend that the Administration of the country would shrink from adopting that expedient for the settlement of the pending issues.

ing that expedient for the settlement of the pending issues.

My advice to Congress and the country now is, that we should at once declare the treaty null and void—abrogate it altogether, and stand before the world, in regard to Central America, just as we stood when the treaty was negotiated. I believe that the course of Great Britain on this question fully justifies us in abrogating the treaty altogether; and I am ready to follow the lead of any Senator, and vote this day to declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty null and void. At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at once declare the treaty null and void—abrogate it altogether, and stand before the world, in regard to Central America, just as we stood when the treaty was negotiated. I believe that the course of Great Britain on this day to declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty null and void.

Senators may say that the adoption of the proposition which I suggest will leave Great Britain in full possession in Central America. Well, sir, I do not fear Great Britain in Central America. The colonial possessions of Great Britain in the course of Great Britain in the course of the simple and enthusiastic meeting held at Oberlin, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, February 5th, to exchange congratulations onthe election of the Speakership, J. W. Merrill was called to the chair, and George Kinney was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions, among others, reported by H. E. Peck, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, rejoicing with the true men of the Republican delegation in the House of Federal Britain in Central America. Well, sir, I do not fear Great Britain in Central America. The colonial possessions of Great Britain in the triumph which their straight-

Britain in full possession in Central America.

Well, sir, I do not fear Great Britain in Central America.

The colonial possessions of Great Britain in Central America. The colonial possessions of Great Britain bound us on the North, from the St. John's, on the Affantic, across the continent to the Pacific; and these colonial possessions have norther foremen on our Northern, from the St. John's, on the Affantic, across the continent to the pacific; and these colonial possessions in the North is increasing rapidly; or commerce with these provinces is estimated this year, by the Secretary of the Tensary, at Sp. 90,00,000. We are building railways and framing reciprocity treaties to increase that framing reciprocity treaties to increase that framing reciprocity treaties to increase that mentioned the goose affair as a sufficient the party of the recent of the Agriculture of th

Mr. Everett said, upon that occasion:
"Small as those States are, I really think that,

Mr. Everett said, upon that occasion:

"Small as those States are, I really think that,
'at this time, it is more important who is sent by
'the United States to Central America than who
'is sent to London, to Paris, or to St. Peters'burgh." * * * "I do not see any point in
'the range of our foreign relations where so much
'good is now to be done."

Sir, the Administration did not follow the
counsels of Mr. Everett. Instead of sending a
first-class statesman to Nicaragua, the Government sent Mr. Solon Borland. This appointment
disappointed the expectations of the country;
but his conduct while there did not disappoint
the expectations of the country. To Nicaragua
and the other Central American States I would
send a wise and discreet diplomatist. Recognising the boundaries of Nicaragua, as Spain, England, and the United States, have recognised
them, as extending from "sea to sea," I would
make such arrangements as might be necessary
to protect our transit across the Isthmus; and if
we require fortifications to protect them, I would
make arrangements with the Governments there
for the territory on which to erect those fortifications.

Sir events are now transpiring to Contral

make arrangements with the Governments there for the territory on which to erect those fortifications.

Sir, events are now transpiring in Central America, which may have an important influence on the future condition of that section of the continent. This, perhaps, is not the time to speak with any degree of confidence of the events now transpiring there; but I cannot avoid expressing what I really feel, and saying I have strong hopes that the movements going on in Central America will be finally conducive to good and stable government there, in which law and order and well-regulated liberty may prevail, and that those States will rise from their present embarrassments, and find repose under one united Government. The relations between the United States and these Central American States must be cemented by ties of interest. By scrupulously regarding the sovereign rights of those feeble States, adopting the system of non-intervention in their governmental affairs, and recognising the de facto Governments, whomsoever may be intrusted with administrative powers, the American Government may hope to be "a model and protection to all the Americas."

Senators, Mr. President, may say that it is con trary to the Mouroe doctrine to leave Great Brit-ain in the Balize, Bay Islands, or any portion of Central America, where she has no rightful pos-

Central America, where sie has no rightful posnession now. During the past thirty-three years,
the country has heard much of the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine came from the brain of John
Quincy Adams, a statesman ever watchful of
national rights and the rights of human nature.
Proclaimed by Mr. Monroe, with the annanimous
sanction of his Cabinet, it was viewed by the
people, with—to quote the words of Daniel Webster—"one general glow of exultation, one universal feeling of the gratified love of liberty; it
elevated the hopes and gratified the patriotism
of the people."

The philosophic mind of Jefferson halled this
doctrine—that "the American continents are not
henceforth to be considered as subjects for future
colonization by any European Power," and that
"the United States consider any attempt of European Powers to exfend Them system to any portion of this hemisphere as DANGRHOUS TO THEM
PRACE AND BAPETY," as the cardinal maxim that
"sete our composes, and points the course which we are

Twenty-four days after that doctrine was pro-claimed, spain called upon the Holy Alliance to "uphold the principles of order and legitimacy" by aiding her in reconquering her revolted Amer-ican colonies; yet, sir, the Congress to whom that Monroe doctrine was addressed, shrank from its adoption. Three years after that Monroe doc-trine was proclaimed, Mr. Adams, in his Panama message, explained that doctrine, by saying that "our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge to the parties to the compact to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments, or establishments of European jurisdiction, upon its own soil."

America; I would let Great Britain alone there, and leave it to her to commence an aggressive policy, if she chooses so to do; and if she does commence such a contest, it should never close until the power of England on the North Amerigions, where civilization is arrested by the bar-riers of perpetual frost.

I say, then, sir, that the only way, in my judg-

I say, then, sir, that the only way, in my judgment, to get out of our present embarrassment is to declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty null and void—to negotiate in Central America for the protection of our transit routes across that country. The abrogation of the treaty does not lead to war. It is the policy which will, in my judgment, promote the future peace and interest of the country. I would vote against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if it were before us to-day; for I can never agree to make an arrangement with can never agree to make an arrangement with England, or any other foreign Power, that we will not exercise dominion over any portion of this continent. I have no sympathy with the policy that would extend the boundaries of the Republic by lawless violence: but I have faith in De ocratic institutions. I believe, that wherever the jurisdiction of this country extends on this continent, the interests of humanity will be ultimately promoted by it. Agreeing with the doctrine laid down by Mr. Everett, in his admirable letter upon the tripartite treaty, I would never bind ourselves by any treaty obligations that we will territory desire it, any portion of this continent.

For myself, I can never vote to admit a foot of
territory into this Union, where the great doctrine
of the Declaration of Independence, that all men
are created equal" is denied; but wherever Freedom and free institutions can follow the advancing flag of the Republic, I am ready to annex
that portion of the continent, if it can be accomplished honorally, peacefully, and in harmony
with the feelings of our own people and the people who are to come to us.

REJOICINGS IN THE FREE STATES. We might fill our paper with proceedings of meetings in the free States in relation to the election of Mr. Banks; but we must keep room for other matters. The following is a speci-

men.—Ed. Era. At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at

but one on the last page:

"Wanted—Five hundred young men, to act as agents in a business light, pleasant, and honorable, at a salary of \$100 per month. For further particulars in regard to business, enclose postage stamp. Address
"H. B. Carter, Haverhill, Mass."

"H. B. CARTER, Haverhill, Mass."

Now, the reply which I received in answer to mine, was a list of receipts for sundry purposes, or articles to manufacture on serding \$5, or an agreement to supply receipts for sale at \$1 per 100, or to become an agent, and to receive from the agent all he receives over \$100 per month for their pay. This looks a little like the salary of \$100 per month; but still, I cannot see how it is to be realized, and so I think it is deceptive in appearance, at any rate; for see now it is be realized, and so I think it is deceptive in appearance, at any rate; for aught I know to the contrary, the receipts may be truly valuable. I should not have noticed this to you, but from the fact that there was, besides the above list of receipts, a card enclosed, on one side of which was printed, "Matclosed, on one side of which was printed, "Matrimony made easy, or how to win a lover." Dr. Sampson will send, to any address, on the receipt of one dollar, postpaid, plain directions, to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. This may be harmless, but I fear, if true, might be made use of to do great mischief. But on the opposite side was the following, which I fear is decidedly bad. I copy the whole of it:

"Dr. Montgomery's Celebrated Discovery to

bad. I copy the whole of it:

"Dr. Montgomery's Celebrated Discovery to Prevent Pregnancy.—No person knowing of the existence of such a discovery, and of its reliability, will be without it for a single day. The application is convenient and harmless, as no powders are used. Will be sent by mail to any address, for one dollar, together with 'How to win a lover," or, to those who wish to sell, both, neatly printed, upon fine pasteboard, at five dollars per hundred. Address, postpaid,

"Dr. CHARLES A. SAMPSON,
"Drawer No. 4 Haverhill, Mass."

Now, I cannot help concluding that these latter are mischievous; if they are not, I should like to be convinced of the fact. As an M. D., you perhaps can solve this problem. I have frequently seen advertisements which appeared to carry humbug on their face; but meeting with this advertisement in the National Era, I judged it from that circumstance favorably, and replied to the advertisement, but have proceeded no farther yet. Yours, respectfully, will be advertisement in the National Era, I judged it from that circumstance favorably, and replied to the advertisement, but have proceeded no farther yet. Yours, respectfully, William H. Pillow.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12.—Albert Rust appear WASHINGTON, FEB. 12.—Albert Rust appeared in Court this morning, and gave bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court, to answer for his assaults upon Horace Greeley, a few weeks since. He was arrested at the instance of Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, who acted, it is understood, without solicitation from Mr. Greeley.

alum in a quart of warm water; when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence or cream; then strew into it as much powdered rosin as will at and on a shilling, and two of three cloves; boil it to a consistence, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months and when dry might be softened with water.

THREE HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN THIRTY-

motive joined the others in clearing the track, and all three were engaged until near sundown and all three were engaged until near sandown before the drift was penetrated. At that hour all the passengers were transferred to the fore-most train, and the others returned to Milwau-kie. Still it was found impossible to get through the drift with two locomotives, until a run was made back to Evanston for wood and water. About 7½ last evening, the train, after 38 hours passed in the snow-drift, started for Chicago, and in a short time met a locomotive which had been sent out from this city yesterday morning to break the road, but which had been nearly

PEACE-MAKERS FOR KANSAS.

Gen. Pomeroy addressed the citizens of Wor cester, Mass., on the 10th inst., in behalf of the freemen of Kansas, and in the course of his remarks ovbsered that on the Saturday previous he had been able to send to General Robinson fifteen hundred dollars, and on the previous Saturday two thousand dollars, all of which had been generously contributed at a few meeting which he had been invited to address. At the close of his address, the President called upon Eli Thayer, Esq., who is reported

the Spy as follows:
"He said he was a peace man, and his offer "He said he was a peace man, and his offer to furnish a thousand superior rifles was based upon an earnest and sincere desire to prevent the shedding of blood. A large number of men were engaged in their manufacture in this city, and a portion of them would be completed in the coming week; but as it was desirable that some additional arms should be sent to the Territory at once, he proposed to pay for ten Sharp's rifles at \$25 each, on condition that, Sharp's rines at 322 each, of condition and during the coming week, other citizens of Worcester would subscribe enough to make up the number to one hundred rifles.

"Several gentlemen subscribed for a rifle,

and sent their names to the chair, and before the audience left the hall, twenty-three rifles, equivalent to the sum of \$575, were subscribed for. Mr. Thayer's generous proposal was re-ceived with great applause, and a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the requisite number. Of course they will find no difficulty in securing the material aid

little child of our acquaintance was rendered seriously ill last week by chewing a handsome enamelled ball ticket, which its mother had given it to play with. For the benefit of those who do not know, we would state that the en-amel on these cards contains arsenic."

A country parson had a singular peculiarity of expression, always using the phrase "flatter myself," instead of "I believe." Having occasion to exhort his congregation during a revival, he "flattered himself" that more than one half of them would be damned!

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Testimonial of Cassius M. Clay.

Testimonial of Cassius M. Clay.

WHITE HALL P. O., MADISON CO., Ket.

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I am, truly, your obliged, obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Messrs. Scott & Haders. Cincingagi, Ohio. Mesers. Scorr & Hanges, Cincinnati, Ohio

R. L. Allen, New York; Parker, White, & Gannet Boston; Emory Bro. Albany; C. M. Widrig & Co., El mira, N. Y.; James Wardrop, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scott & Hedges. Cincinnati, Ohio; E. W. Lawrence & Co., Chi cago, Ill.; James B. Chadwick, St. Louis, Mo. 471 DANIEL R. GOODLOE. Washington, D. C.
TTOROGEY AT LAW, will prosecute Bounty Law
and other claims on the Federal Government.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL AF

SUCH is the public's appreciation of this Monthly for Children, that its subscription

claimed, Spain called upon the Holy Alliance to uphold the principles of order and legitimacy."

by adding her in reconquering her revolted American the principles of order and legitimacy. The Chicago Times, of the 31st, says the last addition. Three years after that Monroe doctrine was addressed, shrank from its adoption. Three years after that Monroe doctrine was proclaimed, Mr. Adams, it his Panama message, explained that doctrine, by asying that.

The Chicago Times, of the 31st, says the last mow storm, on the 30th, so filled the track of the chicago and Milwaukis road, that thirteen and sayshi suranie Magazinating, the best situation of the chicago and Milwaukis road, that thirteen are the same and the principle in application to its own attention, and to permit no colonial lodgments, or establishments of European jurisdiction, upon its own soll.

Although the Monroe doctrine, as thus defined by Mr. Adams, received the support of Heary Clay and Daniel Webster, Congress, under the load of the chiefs of that rising party that was to bear arthew Jackson into power, over the author of the Monroe doctrine, rejected it; and from that hour to this, whenever the Senate or House of Representatives have been called upon to stand by the principles of the Monroe doctrine is simply the declaration of a Chief Magistrate of the Union and from that hour to this, whenever the Senate of the Monroe doctrine, as laid down and defined by Mr. Adams, received the support of Heary to the four than the principle of the Monroe doctrine is simply the declaration of a Chief Magistrate of the Union and thour to this, whenever the Senate of the Monroe doctrine, as laid down and defined by Mr. Adams in his message on the Panama mission; but the declaration of a Chief Magistrate of the Union and the panama mission; but the declaration of a Chief Magistrate of the Union and thour to this, whenever the Senate of the Winton and Chief was now exhausted; but a very good to the Monroe doctrine, as laid down and defined by Mr. Adams in his mess

Pauphiet."
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